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# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## WASHINGTON ARCH HIT

**A BOLT OF LIGHTNING MOVES ONE OF THE STONES.**

**Jefferson Market Police Court Also Suffers a Little in a Severe Thunderstorm—A Woman and a Horse Struck in Washington Square—Several Persons Prostrated by the Great Heat—Ships in the Harbor Tossed About in the Squall.**

The city was visited yesterday afternoon by another wind and thunder storm, and the Washington Arch and the Jefferson Market Police Court were struck by lightning. A woman and a horse were also struck, but not seriously injured. Several persons were prostrated by the heat which preceded the storm.

Before the storm the sky had been cloudless, and the sun's rays beat down relentlessly. The maximum temperature, 88°, was reached just before the storm.

When the Washington Arch, at Fifth Avenue and Washington Square, was struck by lightning, a stone on the southwest cornice of the structure was moved about four inches. Other stones near it show marks of the bolt.

Mrs. Mary Lavelle, thirty years old, of 20 Bedford Street, was sitting on a bench in Washington Square when the shower came, and she ran to the arch for shelter. She was struck by lightning and was knocked down. She was found in a semi-conscious state by a park policeman, and an ambulance was called. She was soon able to go to her home.

A horse with which Peter Cronin, a laborer in the Park Department, had been using in mowing grass in the square was standing near the arch at the time and was also struck by lightning. It was some time before the animal was able to walk.

While Magistrate Deuel was hearing a case in the Jefferson Market Police Court a bright flash of lightning and a tremendous peal of thunder startled the people in the courtroom, and a heavy pane of plate glass directly behind the Magistrate was smashed. The proceedings in court were not interrupted, however.

The storm began about 4 o'clock. Great masses of dark clouds appeared in the west and swept over the city. A gust of wind blew over the chimney tops, descended to the street, and carried a few hats away on its wings, and then came the tempest.

The wind blew in steady blasts from the southwest. As the clouds grew gloomier the wind grew more violent and filled the air with dust.

When the first few drops of rain began to fall the sky presented a thrilling appearance. Inky thunderclouds filled the northern heavens, while a faint light oozed through the lighter and fleecier clouds in the south, giving them a lurid, coppery hue. The rain was not heavy, but the wind blew at the unusual velocity of forty-eight miles an hour, and the thermometer in ten minutes fell 20°. The change was as refreshing as it was sudden, and, although it grew warm again after the storm had passed by, the humidity was low, and the heat during the evening was not oppressive, notwithstanding that at 8 o'clock the mercury stood at 80°.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88° just before the storm, falling to 68° after it. The rainfall was .18 of an inch. It was very hot over the country as far West as the Missouri River and as far southwest as Texas. The temperature was 100° in Jacksonville, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn.; 98° at St. Louis, and 96° at Cincinnati.

Terence Reilly, a laborer, fifty-four years old, of Flushing and Clinton Avenues, Brooklyn, was found unconscious from sunstroke, at the corner of Peck Slip and Water Street, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His temperature was 108. After an hour's hard work at the Hudson Street Hospital with ice baths, the man's temperature was reduced only five degrees, and it required two and a half hours' incessant application to bring his temperature down to 98.2°, when he was out of danger.

Other persons prostrated by the heat were as follows:

Mary Daly, twenty-four years old, of 152 Tillary Street, Brooklyn; New-York Hospital.

Morris Kospovitz, fifty years old, of 82 Eldridge Street; New-York Hospital.

Robert Vinall, thirty-seven years old, a waiter, of 8 East Forty-first Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

James Coyle, twenty-one years old, of 72 Albany Street; New-York Hospital.

John Sullivan, thirty-seven years old, of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street; Manhattan Hospital.

The squall somewhat demoralized for a time the vessels in the harbor. One little schooner came to an anchor in the channel at the mouth of the Hudson without delay and got in her sails.

The two-masted schooner Rev. John Fletcher, Capt. Payne, of Northport, L. I., came to anchor off Bedlow's Island. Just as the Hamburg-American Line steamship Bohemia, from Hamburg, was passing up the river to her dock, at 4 o'clock, the schooner, whose crew were engaged getting in sail, dragged anchor, and her stern swung against the port quarter of the steamship. The schooner had her taffrail and bulwarks after torn away.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which had been alongside the Bohemia, barely escaped being wedged between the steamship and schooner.

So hard was the blow that la ge vessels bound down the channel of the upper bay found it difficult to avoid being drifted broadside to the wind, which was from the northwest, with the danger of being blown out of the channel.

The Anchor Line steamship Olympia, bound out for Glasgow, was forced to come to anchor, and the big ship Nile, which was being towed out, became unmanageable, and dragged the tugboat along with her.

Three extra tugs went to her assistance and towed her to an anchorage.

### CHILD STRUCK IN A TROLLEY CAR.

**Lightning Burned a Spot on Mary O'Connor's Head.**

The storm that visited Brooklyn yesterday afternoon was the most severe of the season but it lasted only a short time. The dark clouds began to hang over the city shortly before 4 o'clock, and every one had warning to get under cover.

The men employed on the City Hall had all they could do to keep the new portions of the roof down, and had to use heavy stones and weights to keep the new skylights in place.

When the storm did arrive the rain came down in torrents, the lightning was very sharp, and the thunder was almost deafening.

Trolley Car No. 428 of the Third Avenue Line was on its way to Fort Hamilton during the storm. It was crowded with passengers, many of whom were women and children.

As the car reached the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street there was a blinding flash of lightning and a report of thunder that at first seemed to have been an explosion. The lightning seemed to play around the inside of the car, and then came the terrified screams of a child.

The child, Mary O'Connor, seven years old, of 10 Henry Street, this city, was seated at her mother's side. After she screamed she fell into her mother's lap. At first it was thought she had been frightened by the lightning, but the mother found that the child's hair looked as if it had been burned.

The child was carried from the car and into an office on Third Avenue. Dr. Muchmore of 150 Fifty-sixth Street, was summoned. He ascertained that she had been struck by lightning, but what the effect will be he refused to say.

On the crown of her head there was found a place the size of a half dollar where all the hair had been singed off. There were several red blotches on the skin. After she had been attended by the doctor she was able to go home.

In speaking of the case, the doctor said the child was sitting on the edge of the seat near the iron stanchion. The current, he said, must have followed the wet stanchion and then switched across the car, thus striking her on the head. He said her pulse was rapid, and that her eyes were bloodshot. He said it would not be possible to tell whether she was severely injured or not until it had been ascertained whether the brain was affected.

At the office of the railroad company the Superintendent refused to say whether the car had been injured by the lightning. He said he had received instructions not to give any information about anything, and that this information could only come from the Secretary of the road.

Lightning struck the chimney of the two-story and attic frame house at East Seventh Street and Avenue E, owned and occupied by John Shepane. The damage was $100.

There were several cases of prostration caused by the heat in Brooklyn yesterday. Robert Van Brunt, seventy years old, of Hopkins Street and Throop Avenue, was overcome while at work in the power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital.

Michael Hickes, sixty-six years old, of 112 McKibben Street, was overcome at 188 Cook Street and was taken to his home.

John Frazer, forty-five years old, of 112 Raymond Street, was overcome by the heat at Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. He was taken home.

### ALABAMA POLITICS MIXED.

**Possibility of Carrying the State for Sound Money.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 30.—Gen. James B. Weaver, who came to Alabama by direction of Chairman Butler to make speeches for the Populist State ticket, left last night without having made a speech. His departure is explained to-day by the Populist State Committee, who say he has gone to see National Democratic Chairman Jones and impress on him the importance of using his influence to assure a fair election in Alabama next Monday, and to say to him that if the election should not be fair there will be no association, affiliation, amalgamation, or co-operation with the Bryan Democracy and the Populists in the November election.

While the Democrats says this pronunciamento is a mere "bluff," the Populists avow they mean business. That the Populists will not carry the State Monday on the face of the returns is almost a foregone conclusion. It, therefore, only will remain to see if they do mean business, as they undoubtedly will cry fraud.

They have no Electoral ticket in the field. If they should carry out their threat, it is believed it would be done by supporting the McKinley Electors. The silver Democracy is worried by the menace, and to-day Chairman Knox issued an appeal to the Democrats on the old line of white supremacy and radical rule. The Populists take the address as a confession of weakness.

Gov. Oates says the Populists are not expecting to elect Goodwin, but are working for a Populist Legislature to count Goodwin in.

Weaver's visit has muddled matters very much, and the Populists seem masters of the situation, so far as bearings on the November election are concerned. If the Populists should carry out their threat by supporting McKinley, they, with the sound-money Democrats and Republicans combined, would carry the State for McKinley. Such a combination does not appear unlikely. The Populists cannot live as an organization without Republican support, and sound-money Democrats will be drawn to the McKinley Electoral ticket by the elimination of its negro component.

### A DESPERATE BICYCLE THIEF.

**He Shoots Two of His Pursuers in the Streets of Providence and Escapes.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—A desperate and heavily armed bicycle thief was locked in the store of Dawson & Co., 22 North Main Street, to-day, for the purpose of holding him until the arrival of a policeman, but he fought his way to freedom with a brace of revolvers.

The thief carried a stolen bicycle to the store yesterday, and the Taunton authorities came after the wheel to-day. The thief rode another stolen bicycle when he called at the store this afternoon, and when James E Dawson and Frank Riggs, the latter a bicycle agent from Syracuse, attempted to apprehend him, the thief pounded a two-hundred-dollar plate-glass window out of the front of the store with an Indian club, and, reaching the street, sent seven bullets from two revolvers at his pursuers.

Riggs was shot in the leg, and Henry Martin of this city was wounded in the head. Neither of the injured men was fatally hurt.

The thief was shot at, knocked from his bicycle, and chased by a squad of policemen, but he got away, and passed through a residence, changing hats in the hallway. Then he walked away, his two revolvers and a big knife being hidden by a long coat which he secured in his flight.

Dawson & Co.'s store is in the very centre of the business section of Providence, and crowds were in the street at the time of the shooting.

The same young man, it is said, appeared in Westerly a few days ago, and left a stolen bicycle there with Frank Girken. He is also believed to be the murderer of Frederick Strange, who was robbed of his wheel and killed by the roadside near Taunton a month ago.

### TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

**Were Running at Full Speed on the Same Track.**

There was a collision on the Midland Electric Railroad at Garrettson's, S. I., yesterday afternoon. Car No. 13 was derailed near Richmond, and a force of workmen went down to replace it on the track. In the meantime the runs of the car were made by another car.

When the derailed car had been put back on the track the workmen entered it, and it was started back to Stapleton, running wild. The road is a single-track one. When the car reached Garrettson's it met Car No. 36 running toward Richmond, which was loaded with about fifty passengers.

Both cars were running at full speed, and were close together rounding a curve when the motormen discovered the danger. The motormen reversed their cars, but they came together with a crash. The bumpers of No. 13 were smashed. The passengers on No. 36 were shaken up, but escaped injury, with the exception of one woman, who jumped from the car and was slightly bruised.

**Drowned in Sight of Help.**

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., July 30.—Frank Duke, twenty-four years of age, who lived at 249 West Twenty-second Street, New-York, was drowned in the Shrewsbury River at Highland Beach to-day. About 3 o'clock he went in swimming. He was in the water about ten minutes, when he suddenly threw up his arms and sank. Henry Nagle, an employe of Miss Katherine Kidder, threw off his clothing and plunged into the water to rescue the young man. After repeated dives, he managed to locate the body and bring it to shore. An attempt was made to restore animation, but it failed.

**Harry Woodward Nearly Drowned.**

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., July 30.—While bathing in the surf at Centre Moriches last evening, Harry Woodward, son of Dr. C. A. Woodward of 49 West Forty-eighth Street, New-York, had a narrow escape from drowning. When some distance from the shore he became exhausted and cried for assitance. Cornelius Flood, one of his companions, succeeded in keeping him afloat until Life Saver William Murdock reached him. He was got ashore, but it was some time before he was resuscitated.

**Horse Knocked Down by Bicyclist.**

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 30.—Francis Morse of 252 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle on the boulevard this afternoon was in collision with John Dohse of Woodburg, L. I., who was riding a horse. The animal fell on its rider and broke three of his ribs. Morse escaped with a few bruises. The accident was caused by a hackman driving across the road, cutting Morse off and causing him to turn sharply. As he did so, he struck the horse.

## TOWN WRECKED BY WIND

**FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED BY THE FLYING TIMBERS.**

**Glouster, an Ohio Mining Village, Struck by a Cyclonic Storm—Stable, with Six Horses and Several Carriages, Carried into Sunday Creek and Swept Away—Water Thrown on Electric Wire Transmits Current and Kills a Man.**

ATHENS, Ohio, July 30.—Word comes from Glouster, a mining town twelve miles north of here, in the Sunday Creek Valley, that fifteen persons were killed there in the cyclonic storm of last night.

One of the principal streets of the village was destroyed. The storm, which came from the northwest, struck without warning. The fury of the wind is indescribable. Buildings were toppled over, trees torn from their roots, and the town this morning is a scene of desolation.

J. L. Daugherty, who was at the front of his grocery when the storm was at its height, was struck by a section of a plank walk, which was lifted up by the wind, and instantly killed. Persons in the streets hurrying to cover were struck by flying boards and timbers and killed or maimed. Others perished in wrecked buildings. A livery stable, with six horses and a number of vehicles, was blown into the creek and swept away.

Every building in town is damaged, and many are completely demolished. The business fronts of Garrett's restaurant, Antle's grocery, and Hess's shoe store were completely wrecked.

The streets are covered with broken timbers and débris of all kinds. To add to the horror, Sunday Creek is sweeping everything before it. Several houses have been washed away and two persons are reported drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 30.—The worst storm that has visited this vicinity in years occurred about 6 o'clock last evening. The financial loss will amount to $50,000. For three hours all the electric lights were out, street car traffic was stopped, and telegraphic communication was suspended. Sixteen houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

Henry Dipple, a night watchman, threw some water on a fire he discovered in a frame house and the electricity from a crossed wire passed through the water and killed him.

At Lawrenceburg, Tremont, St. Paris, and other small places northwest of here, damage was done to buildings of all kinds. Farmers report heavy loss to fruit and grain crops.

WHEELING, West Va., July 30.—The heavy rain of this morning caused immense damage to property in this vicinity. Small creeks became raging torrents, and bridges were swept away. Farmhouses were flooded and crops irreparably damaged.

On the Ohio side, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Roads were blocked by wash-outs near Martin's Ferry, and it will be several days before they can run trains.

The Baltimore and Ohio suffered considerably. The worst trouble was on the Parkersburg branch, and as a result all passenger trains are obliged to use the fourth division in order to get around to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Eaton's Tunnel caved in at both ends, while a passenger train was going through, but fortunately the mishap did not cost any lives.

Several trestles were washed out also on this branch, and it will be several days before any trains can be run through. The tracks were flooded, and all trains were delayed.

**TWO HUNDRED HOMELESS.**

**Cloudburst and Flood in the City of Steubenville, Ohio.**

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 30.—Two hundred persons of this vicinity are homeless to-night as the result of a cloudburst this afternoon in the western part of this city.

The people in the lowlands, alarmed by the recent floods, were prepared for disaster, and fled to the hills. Thus no lives were lost, although many were in imminent danger. Warning also was given by a party of men who had been on the watch and ran down the valley shouting that the flood was coming.

When the houses in the track of the angry waters were reached, they went down like cardboard. Thirty or forty residences were wrecked, the chief sufferers being Rebecca Philabaum, William Risden, Robert Ritchie, James Burdess, Andrew Albaugh, Benjamin Wise, Grant Stroud, John Hart, and Henry Bowman. Bowman was proprietor of a store, which, with all its stock, is gone.

Two culverts of the Pan Handle Railroad were carried away, and at Gould's there is a washout 650 feet long. No trains are running, and it will take twenty-four hours to repair the track.

The damage done by the cloudburst amounts to fully $100,003, and the Sixth Ward of this city is a scene of desolation. The people are in great distress.

**FIVE BOYS UPSET BY THE SQUALL.**

**Rescued in an Exhausted Condition by Adam Kistinger.**

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 30.—Adam Kistinger took a party of friends and relatives out rowing to-day, and while the storm was at its height saw a rowboat, in which there had been five boys, upturned in the water, and the boys making efforts to save their lives.

Mr. Kistinger and D. A. Ross of New-York rowed to the rescue of the boys and succeeded in saving them all. Two of the boys, John and Arthur Kistinger, are Mr. Kistinger's nephews. The other three boys are named Lazen.

Ulla Lazen, the eldest of the Lazen boys, had been trying a new rowboat that was given to him yesterday as a birthday present. When the storm struck the boat it was at once capsized and all were thrown into the water. Some of the boys held fast to the boat, while others swam about it and did the best they could to encourage those who could not swim. Ulla Lazen supported his small brother and kept him from drowning. He was about exhausted when the rescuing party pulled his brother and him into their boat.

### A SUCCESSOR TO MGR. SATOLLI.

**The Rev. Sebastien Martinelli Is Selected—An Unexpected Choice.**

LONDON, July 30.—The correspondent in Rome of The United Press telegraphs that, although the report that Mgr. Diomede Falconio would succeed Mgr. Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States had been hitherto entirely credited at the Vatican, the Pope has appointed as Mgr. Satolli's successor the Rev. Sebastien Martinelli, Prior General of the Augustins Chausses and a brother of the dead Cardinal Martinelli.

The fact that the nomination had been made has been kept secret, even from the most intimate associates of his Holiness, and upon its becoming known occasioned a general feeling of surprise.

The Pope's choice is regarded as an excellent one. The Rev. Sebastien Martinelli is about sixty years of age. He is a learned theologian, and is thoroughly versed in the foreign policy of the Vatican.

**Striker Worden's Sentence Stands.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—S. D. Worden, the railroad striker charged with wrecking the railway bridge near Sacramento two years ago and thereby causing the death of Engineer Clark and three United States soldiers, must hang. The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which it affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, where Worden was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang.

### STATE TREASURY SWINDLED.

**The Capitol Paymaster Gives Money to the Wrong Man.**

ALBANY, July 30.—The State Treasury has been "bunkoed" out of $25.84. The swindle was practiced upon "Del" Potter of Glens Falls, who is well known among the Republican politicians of the State.

Mr. Potter is Capitol Paymaster, and every two weeks pays out $28,000 to the men employed in the construction department of the Capitol Each man's pay is handed to him in a small envelope.

Mr. Potter had not finished paying off yesterday noon, and he put the money in the safe in the State Treasurer's office until afternoon. Shortly after the money had been locked up a man hurried into the State Treasurer's office. He said his name was John Knight, was employed on the work, and wanted his money so he could catch a train. Mr. Potter opened the safe and handed the man John Knight's envelope.

The fact that he had been "bunkoed" was made apparent to Paymaster Potter when Mr. Knight presented himself for his envelope in the afternoon. The man who personated Mr. Knight has not been discovered. Mr. Potter will make good the amount to the State Treasury.

### LORD RUSSELL'S AMERICAN VISIT.

**Chief Justice of England Will Sail on the Umbria Aug. 8.**

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is to visit America, and his party, will sail for New-York on the steamer Umbria on Aug. 8.

### HORSE'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

**Leaped over the Palisades and Landed in a Tree Top.**

A horse owned by Casper M. Hundt of Guttenberg yesterday leaped from a cliff of the Palisades to the River Road, fifty feet below. Fortunately, the horse struck a tree in its descent, which broke its fall and enabled it to escape alive and with only a few scratches.

The horse, left by its owner in the road near his store, was frightened by a trolley car and ran away. It turned into the Bull's Ferry Road, which terminates at the edge of the Palisades. The road is protected at that point by a stout stone wall four feet high, but the animal cleared it at a bound and went crashing into the tree top, fifty feet below. The branches broke and the horse slid from the tree to the ground.

Mr. Hundt, who went down to the river expecting to find the horse dead, was very agreeably disappointed when he saw the animal trotting toward him.

The horse was attached to a wagon when it began its flight, but it was relieved of that incumbrance by a collision with a telegraph pole a short time after its start.

### SECRETARY SMITH NOT SNUBBED.

**The Appointment of Director Sheridan Made in the Usual Way.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In regard to the appointment of Mr. Sheridan of West Virginia to be a Government Director of the Pacific Railroad, it is learned that there was no deviation from the usual course in these matters; that Mr. Sheridan's commission was prepared at the Department of the Interior and forwarded to the President for signature in the regular way, and that directions were given to the appointment clerk of the Interior Department more than ten days ago to prepare a commission and forward it to the President for the appointment of Mr. Sheridan.

The supposition so generally entertained that The Atlanta Journal was supporting free silver as well as the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, is incorrect. The paper, in its declaration for the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, stated that it could not change its attitude on the financial question.

### NO POSTPONEMENT NECESSARY.

**Buffalo Can Accommodate the Democratic Convention Sept. 16.**

BUFFALO, July 30.—State Committeeman Cunneen became convinced this morning that his scare of yesterday about the probable inability of Buffalo to take care of a few hundred delegates and visitors to the Democratic State Convention Sept. 16 had no foundation, and will not press his application to have the date changed.

The hotels report accommodation for fully 1,000 guests, notwithstanding that two other large conventions will meet here on the same date, and there seems no reason to fear that the delegates will not receive proper attention.

Leading citizens are offering to keep "open house," if necessary to accommodate the visitors.

### RUNAWAY STRIKES STREET CAR.

**Several of the Passengers Injured, One Seriously.**

A horse attached to a delivery wagon belonging to Lord & Taylor, standing in front of their store at Broadway and Twentieth Street, at noon yesterday, became frightened and ran away. The driver, James McDermott, was thrown out and severely bruised.

The horse ran down Twentieth Street and at Sixth Avenue came into collision with a horse car.

The passengers aboard scrambled out and several were injured. Mrs. Coonan, who lives at Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, was taken home in a carriage. A physician was called and he found that her right leg and left arm were broken and she was also injured internally.

### LITTLE LEFT FOR REPUBLICANS.

**Democratic Congressional Committee's Amusing Claims.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has issued, as a campaign document, a map showing all the States of the Union, with the Electoral vote of each.

The letterpress explanatory of the map "claims" that free silver will carry all the States south and west of Pennsylvania, with a total of 330 Electoral votes.

New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with 117 Electoral votes, are claimed as doubtful States.

That might be called pretty good claiming.

**Salute for the Dubourdieu.**

The French corvette Dubourdieu, which has been in this port for two weeks, started to sea yesterday. As it passed the flagship New-York of Admiral Bunce's fleet, off Tompkinsville, S. I., the New-York hoisted the French flag and fired a salute of thirteen guns, which was answered by thirteen guns from the Frenchman, which hoisted the American flag. All the small craft in the bay sounded their whistles as the French boat passed.

**Lieut. Colwell Acquitted.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The court-martial which has been trying Lieut. J. C. Colwell of the ram Katahdin at the New-York Navy Yard has acquitted him of the charges brought against him growing out of his alleged assault on a waiter at New-London recently. The findings have been approved and the officer restored to duty.

**Mr. Herbert Goes Home to Vote.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Herbert has gone to Alabama to participate in the State election next Tuesday. He will vote for Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

## WARNING TO FILIBUSTERS

**President Cleveland Proclaims Strict Neutrality.**

**AID MUST NOT BE GIVEN TO CUBA**

**The Duties of American Citizens Clearly Defined—The United States Laws Involved.**

**OFFICIALS MUST DO THEIR FULL DUTY**

**All Offenders Are Given Fair Notice that They Will Be Prosecuted with Vigor.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following proclamation was issued from the State Department this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America.

**A Proclamation.**

Whereas, By a proclamation dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances, accompanied by armed resistance to the established Government of Spain, then prevailing in the Island of Cuba, and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, Said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said Island of Cuba; and,

Whereas, Since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes a "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that the providing or preparing of the means for such "military expedition or enterprise" which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such "military expedition or enterprise"; and,

Whereas, By express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and,

Whereas, There is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States, as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid, and may be misled into participation in transactions which are violations of said laws, and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations,

Now, Therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that their citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being seasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from disobedience to the laws of the United States, and thereby escape the forfeitures and penalties legally consequent thereon;

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States, and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws, interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting, and punishing any infractions thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

The President's proclamation is understood to be one of the results of Secretary Olney's recent visit to Gray Gables, and is thought to be, in some measure at least, the answer of the Administration to the petitions and complaints against Spain's treatment of Americans in Cuba, which continually pour in upon the State Department. Many of these have contained pleas of ignorance of the laws under which the suspects were arrested and imprisoned, and it apparently has been deemed advisable to leave American citizens no longer in doubt as to the protection they may expect if they go so far in their sympathies as to violate United States statutes.

Señor Dupuy de Lome persistently has tried to secure some such statement of the Administration's attitude ever since the belligerency resolutions were adopted by Congress, he desiring to offset the ill effects in Spain of the debates in the Senate. While the United States authorities invariably have displayed the activity required of them in enforcing the neutrality laws, it has been found almost impossible to secure any convictions for violations of the United States neutrality statutes until recently.

### STRIKERS SET A MINE ON FIRE.

**Kidnapped the Guards in Dead of Night and Escaped.**

SULLIVAN, Ind., July 30.—A body of striking miners went to the Hymera mines at 2:30 A. M. to-day. Covering the three night watchmen with guns, the strikers marched them to the woods, half a mile distant, and while three stood guard, the others of the crowd set fire to the plant.

It was totally destroyed. Burning timbers fell into the shaft and set fire to the mine below. Their work done, the mob left and went east toward Clay County.

The mines belong to the old Pittsburg Coal Company of Chicago, and were probably the best equipped in this county. The loss is estimated at nearly $50,000.

**Drowned in a Rain-Water Pool.**

A man apparently about thirty years old was found drowned in a pool of water at Secaucus, N. J., yesterday. The singular features of the tragedy were that the man was a stranger in the village, and that the pool in which he was drowned was a small one that had been formed by the previous night's rain. He lay on his face. The man was well-dressed, but wore no coat. There were no marks of violence upon the body. There were 70 cents in the man's pockets.

### MR. AND MRS. TYLER DROWNED.

**Vermont Hotel Proprietor and His Wife Were Bathing.**

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Tyler, the former the proprietor of the Brooks House, were drowned last night in the Connecticut River, at a point about three miles above this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler left the Brooks House at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and drove to their cottage, which is situated upon an elevation on the river bank, about fifty feet above the river. They did not return when expected, and a message was sent to the house of a friend, where it was thought they might have stopped, and a satisfactory reply was received.

As they did not return in the morning, another message was sent, when it was found that the first one had been misunderstood, and that nothing had been seen of them. A search was begun that resulted in finding the horse hitched at the cottage and Mr. and Mrs. Tyler's clothes inside the cottage.

Grappling hooks were brought and the river dragged, but without avail. A diver from Springfield, Mass., arrived at 5:45 to-night, but was able to work only a few minutes on account of the darkness. A thorough search will be made to-morrow. It is assumed that they were drowned while bathing.

Mr. Tyler has been proprietor of the Brooks House since 1892, and was married to Miss Lelia Williamson, formerly of New-York, just six months ago yesterday. Mr. Tyler was twenty-eight years old. The affair has caused profound sorrow throughout the community.

### NO THOUGHT OF WITHDRAWING.

**Sewall Denies that He Intends to Leave the Field to Watson.**

BATH, Me., July 30.—Arthur Sewall was interviewed this afternoon regarding the rumor that he was about to resign in favor of Watson, and said:

"Any man who for a minute would entertain such an idea is not worthy of being answered."

Mr. Sewall then said:

"I cannot say whether or not Mr. Bryan will let his name stay on the Populists' ticket. He will come to Bath immediately after his notification. I will induce him to make his headquarters at my house while in Maine. Mrs. Bryan will accompany her husband."

### "TOM" WATSON TALKS AGAIN.

**Wants a Populist Electoral Ticket if Sewall Does Not Withdraw.**

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—"Tom" Watson, the candidate of the Populist Party for the Vice Presidency, telegraphed to an Atlanta paper this morning as follows:

In the event that Sewall does not retire, the Populists of Georgia will put out a full Electoral ticket. There can be no fusion unless Sewall withdraws. I give you this merely as my opinion.

He sent a second telegram, in which he announced that the Executive Committee would either determine the matter or refer it to the State Convention. He also said he stood by his letter to The Augusta Chronicle. In that letter he stated that unless Sewall should retire there would be but two plans for action. One would mean two distinct Electoral tickets and the other an Electoral ticket composed largely of Democrats and partly of Populists.

Watson included his telegram to-day by the statement: "My own judgment is that we must run a full Electoral ticket unless Sewall retires."

### RUN DOWN BY A CHUTE BOAT.

**Three Persons Killed at a Picnic Near Knoxville, Tenn.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—Three persons lost their lives, and a fourth was injured seriously in an accident at Lake Ottossaee, an outing resort three miles from Knoxville. The dead are:

PHIBBS, Miss CARRIE, aged seventeen years.
PERRY, CHARLES, aged eighteen years.
WRIGHT, WALTER, aged twenty-one years.

The person injured is Mrs. Forester, a widow, who was chaperoning the party.

The party was in a light rowboat, and through carelessness got in the way of a chute boat as it came down the steep incline into the water. The chute boat, loaded with ten persons, dashed down the incline at a terrific speed and hit the water with much force. It rebounded into the air, and on the second bound struck the rowboat, with its occupants.

The crash upset the rowboat, and its passengers were thrown into the water. All lost their lives with the exception of Mrs. Forester, who came to the surface and caught hold of the upturned boat, where she clung until assistance arrived.

Divers recovered the bodies of the three young persons. An examination showed that all of them had been bruised terribly and perhaps killed by the chute boat when it struck them. They were all members of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was having its annual picnic at the lake.

### BOND ISSUE NOT CONTEMPLATED.

**The President Denies a Report Sent Out from Washington.**

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 30.—The President, with his private secretary, spent the day fishing.

When he returned he was asked if he had anything to say about the published report from Washington that there might be a bond issue in December, or at some time before March 4.

He replied that there was absolutely no truth in the report.

**Signing Foreign Exchange Contract.**

The contract under which the foreign exchange bankers' syndicate will operate in preventing the exportation of gold until after election was in circulation among the firms interested yesterday, and it was quite generally signed. The affixing of signatures will probably be completed to-day. The plan has been in practical operation for a week.

The gold withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury yesterday included $150,000 in coin for shipment to Canada.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—J. E. Barden of Penn Yan, a traveling agent employed by the New American Harrow Company of Detroit, was killed by a stroke of lightning at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, while standing in a barn door in East Webster. Mr. Barden lived only two minutes after the stroke. Two other men standing in the barn were thrown to the floor, but escaped serious injury.

—The general merchandise store of William H. Rightmyer, situated at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., was burned yesterday. The total loss will amount to about $15,000, partially covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire was started by an incendiary.

—E. L. Chandler's box and sounding board factory at Barton Landing, Vt., was burned Wednesday. The mill, machinery, and stock are a total loss. About twenty-five men are thrown out of employment. The loss on the mill and contents is from $18,000 to $20,000; fairly well insured.

—Ephraim Glover, a wealthy retired farmer belonging to the Society of Friends, was killed by an express train near his home, at Haddonfield, N. J., yesterday.

—An electric bolt during a storm yesterday struck the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dias Creek, N. J., and badly wrecked it.

—William Draper Lewis was appointed Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday.

—Miss R. Y. Supplee, a wealthy spinster, died at Collingwood, N. J., yesterday. She was 101 years of age.

## 42 KILLED, 80 INJURED

**Collision Between Trains at Atlantic City.**

**EXCURSIONISTS VICTIMS**

**Five Loaded Passenger Coaches Crushed Into Kindling Wood.**

**RUN DOWN AT RAILROAD CROSSING**

**A Reading Engineer Sends His Train Through One on the West Jersey Road.**

**THE WORK OF RESCUE VERY DIFFICULT**

**Dead and Wounded Taken to Atlantic City—Many of Those Injured Will Die.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Forty-two persons, at least, were killed and eighty or more injured by the collision of a Reading express train with a West Jersey excursion train, at a crossing just west of this place, at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

**The Identified Dead.**

The following dead have been identified:

ABBOTT, J. C., Bridgeton.
ACKER, CHARLES, Salem, N. J.
BECKETT, D., Bridgeton.
BELL, M. F., Bridgeton, N. J.
BELL, Mrs. M. F., Bridgeton, N. J.
BENNETT, CHARLES D., Bridgeton.
BONONGHAS, D., Bridgeton, N. J.
BUTLER, H., Bridgeton.
CHARD, W., Bridgeton.
CHENEY, FREDERICK, Bridgeton, N. J.
CRAINER, JOHN, Bridgeton, N. J.
DAVIS, WALTER, Bridgeton.
DIXON, W. S., Bridgeton.
DUBOIS, FRANKLIN, Woodruff, N. J.
EARNEST, Mrs. J., Bridgeton, N. J.
FAN, EDWARD, Atlantic City; engineer Reading Railroad train.
FISHER, V. D., Bridgeton.
FISHER, Mrs. V. D., Bridgeton.
FRASER, W., Bridgeton.
FRAZIER, Mrs. D. A., Bridgeton.
FRAZIER, D. A., Bridgeton.
GOLDSMITH, P. H., Bridgeton, N. J.
GOLDSMITH, Mrs. P. H., Bridgeton, N. J.
GROSSCUP, RICHARD, Bridgeton.
HAMSLEY, Miss May, Bridgeton.
HITCHNER, JACOB, Bridgeton.
HOWELL, FRANK, Bridgeton.
JOHNSTON, J. D., Bridgeton, N. J.
JOHNSON, MRS. JACOB, Shirley, N. J.
JOHNSON, HANNAH, Bridgeton.
JONES, W. W., Bridgeton.
McGEAR, CHARLES, Bridgeton, N. J.
MURPHY, P. S., Millville, N. J.
MUTA, LIZZIE, Bridgeton.
ORIELY, THOMAS F., Bridgeton.
PITNER

WOODLAND, HARRY, Bridgeton, N. J., broken arm.
WOODLAWN, HOWARD, Bridgeton, N. J.; arm broken.
WRASER, C. D., Bridgeton, N. J., badly cut on head.
WRASER, MRS. C. D., Bridgeton, N. J., head cut and bruised.
ZEELY, EDWARD, Bridgeton, N. J.; head cut.

**Cause of the Wreck.**

A train consisting of seven cars left here over the West Jersey Railroad bearing a special excursion of Red Men and their friends from Bridgeton, N. J., and Salem, and had reached the crossing of the Reading Railroad when it was struck by the 5:40 down express train from Philadelphia. Two cars were demolished and the two following cars were telescoped.

The engine of the Reading train was wrecked, the engineer killed, and the fireman fatally injured. The car behind it was thrown from the track and many of its occupants were killed or injured.

**Telegraph Operator Arrested.**

The responsibility of the collision has not been placed, but William Thurlow, the operator at the block signal tower at the crossing, has been placed under arrest, by order of the Coroner.

Leaving this city, the tracks of the West Jersey Road run parallel to those of the Camden and Atlantic until after they cross the drawbridge, when they switch off to the south, crossing the Reading Road at an obtuse angle.

John Greiner, the engineer of the West Jersey train, saw the Reading train approaching the crossing at a swift speed, but as the signals were open for him to proceed on his way, he continued. His engine had barely cleared the crossing when the locomotive of the Reading train, which left Philadelphia at 5:40 P. M., struck the first car full in the centre, throwing it far off the track into a near-by ditch, and completely submerging it. The second car of the West Jersey train was also carried into the ditch, the third and fourth cars begin telescoped. The engine of the Reading train was thrown to the other side of the track, carrying with it the first coach.

**The Boiler Explodes.**

A few minutes after the collision, to add to the horror of the situation, the boiler of the Reading locomotive exploded, scalding several to death and casting boiling spray over many of the injured passengers.

As soon as the news reached this city it spread broadcast, and thousands of people flocked to the scene. The road leading to the place of the collision was a constant procession of hacks, 'busses, bicycles, and all kinds of vehicles, while thousands of pedestrians hurried along the path to render what assistance they could or to satisfy their curiosity.

Darkness fell quickly, and the work of rescuing the injured and recovering the bodies of the dead was carried out under the lurid glare of huge bonfires.

It was a gruesome sight presented to onlookers as the mangled and burned forms of the dead were carried from the wreckage which bound them and laid side by side on the gravel bank near the track, with no other pall than the few newspapers gathered from the passengers.

**The Work of Rescue.**

The wounded were quickly gathered together and carried by train and wagon to the Atlantic City Hospital, where six of them died shortly after their arrival.

The old Excursion House, at the foot of Mississippi Avenue, was converted into a morgue, and thither the dead were taken.

Twenty-nine bodies are laid out there, none of which are as yet identified.

The streets in the vicinity of the Excursion House and the City Hospital, as well as the road leading to the scene of the accident, are packed with people anxious to learn the latest news.

The Bridgeton and Salem excursionists who escaped injury were brought back to this city and sent home on a special train several hours later in the evening.

James W. Hoyt, Secretary of the Department of Public Safety, immediately upon learning of the extent of the accident telegraphed for the Philadelphia Medical Emergency Corps, fifteen of whom responded, and hurried to this city on a special train which left Philadelphia at 10:45 P. M. These surgeons materially aided the volunteer corps of this city, which embraced almost every physician at present within its confines.

Many of the injured were taken to hotels, as the city hospitals soon became overcrowded. About thirty of the wounded had their injuries dressed and were able to proceed on their way.

It is expected that fully a dozen of those now lying in the inn hospital will not survive their injuries.

**Dies from Shock and Grief.**

Mrs. Edward Farr, the wife of the Reading engineer who met death while performing his duty, and was found with one hand on the throttle and the other on the brake, when informed of the accident and her husband's tragic death, was unable to withstand the shock, and fell to the floor dead.

## FUNDS EASILY RAISED.

**Cigarmakers Contribute the Price of a Rifle Each.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, and Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer, arrived in the city this morning from Tampa. They at once went to El Modelo cigar factory, where they petitioned the Cuban cigarmakers to contribute the price of a rifle apiece toward the freeing of Cuba. Their speeches were greeted with cheers, and every cigarmaker in the factory promptly signified his willingness to give a gun.

In Tampa and Key West these gentlemen succeeded in raising 3,000 rifles.

## TIED HIS WIFE AND DROWNED HER

**Bodies of Mrs. Burt and Her Babies Found in a Cistern.**

AUSTIN, Texas, July 30.—W. E. Burt, a member of one of the best families in town, left on Saturday. He told some of the neighbors not to drink water out of his cistern, as a dead cat was in it.

Foul odors from the cistern caused an investigation to-day. The bodies of his two children, two and four years old, and the body of his wife, were found in the water. The wife had evidently been bound in a blanket and thrust into the cistern while she struggled.

A reward of $300 has been offered for Burt.

## CRETE DEFIES THE TURK

**A LONG STRUGGLE AGAINST MOSLEM TYRANNY AND CORRUPTION.**

**Events Which Have Led Up to the Present Great Uprising of the Island's Christian Inhabitants—They Demand Independence, Annexation to Greece, or Reforms So Radical that the Porte Will Grant Them Only as a Last Resort.**

ATHENS, July 9.—A number of Cretans came to Athens from Crete yesterday bringing news of victories won by the Christians, and inspired with great hope of the final success of the rebellion. Knowing that one was most likely to find these refugees at the rooms of the "Central Committee of Cretans," whose function it is to send ammunition and supplies to the insurgents, your correspondent hastened there. The place was crowded with the new-comers. At first they were inclined to look on their visitor with suspicion, but as soon as

**Hadji Michali Yannaris,**
An Eminent Cretan Who Led the Islanders in the War of 1866, and Who Is Now Talked of as the Man to Head an Independent Provisional Government.

they found out that he was an American they crowded around him, wishing to shake hands, and, although he did not understand them, he felt that they wished to express their friendly feeling toward any one coming from "the great Republic" whose citizens had given so much help to the Cretans during their great struggle for independence in the year 1866.

After passing through two or three crowded anterooms, the visitor was admitted to the committee room itself. He entered with the feelings of an archconspirator. There sat in conclave assembled six white-haired, venerable, and self-contained men, not at all one's idea of what conspirators and revolutionists ought to be. There was none of the wild enthusiasm of youth in this committee, but the careful calculation of mature age. Evidently this Cretan rebellion is not the reckless outbreak of a few wild fellows. Marco Renieri, the President of the committee, after receiving the American most cordially, introduced him to the rest of the committee in these words:

"This is the fourth time that my colleagues and I have engaged in attempts to free Crete from the hated rule of the Turks. All of us were participants in the rebellions of 1866-9, of 1878, and of 1889, and we have joined in this one, which we hope will be final in that Crete will have, as she has for 200 years struggled to have, a Christian Government.

"We do not fear the Turks, so long as we have arms with which to defend ourselves and to fight as you Americans did so successfully for liberty. The great difficulties we have to contend with are the complications in European politics and the diplomatic jealousies of the different powers. However, we hope by persistent effort and success in arms to prove to the great humanitarian world that this is not the uprising of a few desperate and discontented men, such as there are the world over, but the struggle of a Christian people for the right, long since recognized by the civilized nations, to a free, Christian, and representative Government. We appeal to the whole Christian world for moral support in this, our war of independence.

"To you Americans the Cretans will always extend the hand of grateful friendship. We shall never forget your kindness to us in the rebellion of 1866. Then we wore American clothes, we shot with American guns, we ate American bread. If every Christian nation had treated us as you have, we would to-day be a free people."

Your correspondent left the committee room greatly impressed with the quiet earnestness and strength of purpose of these veterans, and then he learned the news brought by the refugees of two victories by the insurgents over the Turks. The imperial forces have been trying to relieve the Turkish troops, about 2,000 in number, who are shut up by the Christians in the Province of Selino. But the Mohammedans have twice been defeated—once on June 26, when they lost 150 killed, and again on July 3.

To understand the Cretan question, it is necessary to go back to the great uprising of 1866. Indeed, during the Grecian struggle for independence, in 1820, Crete played an important part, and Cretan patriots fought with a perseverance and valor worthy of a better result. Since then, at irregular intervals, Crete has risen in arms in desperation at Turkish misrule and tyranny. The Sublime Porte, with its usual diplomatic cunning, has simply made concessions and promises at critical times, which, with great regularity, when the excitement was over, it failed to keep.

The political history proper of the present crisis, however, begins with the rebellion of 1866. This war lasted three years. At the end of that period the powers interfered to put an end to the rebellion. This success of Turkey, if success it may be called, was not obtained by force of arms, for in nearly every instance the Cretans were victorious. The Porte, as usual, made concessions, gave promises. Finally, in 1868, the now famous Charter of Halepa was signed, and it was afterward ratified by the powers in the treaty of Berlin.

This charter stipulated that either the Governor or Vice Governor of Crete should be a Christian. It granted to the Cretans a General Assembly of forty-nine Christians and thirty-one Mohammedans, (a fairly representative proportion,) which regulated the internal government of the island. The veto power, however, was left to the Sultan, and not to the Governor. This was the weak point of the charter, for it gave the upper hand to the Mohammedan minority in the General Assembly.

There followed a series of difficulties, which culminated in 1889. When the Crown Prince of Greece married the daughter of the German Emperor, it was rumored that the Emperor intended to buy Crete from Turkey and present the island to Greece as the marriage portion of his daughter. This rumor aroused great excitement in Crete, and, as the rumor proved unfounded, the reaction from the joy of seeing their long-cherished hope (freedom from Turkey and unity with Greece) about to be realized proved so great that disturbances arose all over the island. The sublime Porte took this opportunity to annul the Charter of Halepa.

Since the year 1889 Crete has not only endured taxation without representation, but Turkish taxation at that. Mohammedan Governors have run riot in the island, and every description of misgovernment has been in vogue. None of the money raised by taxation in Crete has been spent on the island; not even the officials have been paid out of it, for the whole sum has been immediately shipped to Constantinople, where it has disappeared in the maw of that hybrid creature called the Turkish Treasury.

At the present time, so great has been the mismanagement or dishonesty that in the matter of the salaries of Cretan officials alone the Government is 150,000 Turkish pounds in arrears. Two years' back pay is due the Police Department in Crete. Self-preservation being the first law of nature, it has become the fashion for Cretan officials, who are nearly all Turks, to help themselves. For some years past there have been no greater robbers on the island than the police.

The Cretans are brave, warlike, and independent, but withal rude and uncivilized mountaineers. All this misrule has made them more fierce and unmanageable. Like all freedom-loving people, they have a strong desire for justice, and since this was not to be obtained from Turkish Judges or authorities, they took matters into their own hands. As a consequence, a system of vendetta like that of Corsica has long existed in Crete. This vendetta has of late years been assuming alarming proportions, until to-day there is practically a blood feud between the Christian and Mohammedan inhabitants of the island.

Last Winter things got into such a chaotic condition that the Sultan, seeing unless something was done to bring about a better feeling, that the rebellion of 1866 would be repeated, declared the Charter of Halepa re-established, with certain changes. The most important of these changes was that the Christians were to have only three-fifths of the members of the General Assembly, while the Moslems were to have the remaining two-fifths. Now, there are 200,000 Christians in Crete, and only 70,000 Moslems. This new and unfair representation was therefore hateful to the Christians, who preferred to have no General Assembly at all rather than to see the Mohammedans thus victorious. The General Assembly, under this new charter met only once. It came into immediate conflict with the Governor, and he dissolved it.

In the meantime, the Christian party suddenly burst forth into a party of independence. The immediate cause of this was the siege of Vamos and the atrocities of the Turks in and about Cania in reprisal. The feeling at Vamos was at boiling point, when one day a Turkish soldier killed a Christian policeman. Thus was the vendetta between Christian and Mohammedan carried into the Government itself. It meant administrative chaos, and the Christians of Vamos—about 2,000 strong—rose to a man, and imprisoned the Turkish garrison of 1,500 men in the fort. At the end of a month Turkish reinforcements arrived, and the siege was raised, the Christians being obliged to retire, on account of lack of ammunition.

The relief came only just in time, for the Turkish troops were on the verge of famine. As it was, when they marched out of Vamos they fell into an ambush and about 300 of the imperial troops were killed. The Turks took their usual method of revenge by killing about a hundred unarmed Christians at Cania in May last, and then at intervals making raids into the neighborhood of the city. They burned about thirty-five villages. There is a girl here who escaped from a village thus destroyed. Both of her parents and her brothers and sisters were killed.

The Christians have formed into bands in the mountainous districts, and whenever they have met the Mohammedans they have proved their superiority. At first the Sultan determined to crush the insurrection by force, but the uprising of the Druses of Lebanon and of the Macedonians, and renewed troubles with the Armenians forced the Porte to make some effort at a peaceful settlement. A proclamation of amnesty was offered to all Christians who would give up their arms, and there was a vague promise of reforms to be instituted. This was rather too old a trick, and produced no effect at all. At the instigation of the powers, the Sultan then declared the charter of Halepa in force, and the Governor called a session of the General Assembly. The Christian Deputies were nearly all in the mountains with the insurrectionists, and did not dare to trust themselves in Cania. Besides, they had lost all faith in the charter of Halepa and Turkish promises of reform. Only a few Moslems met on July 3, and the insurrection went on.

To-day comes the news that the powers have guaranteed safe conduct to the Christian deputies to Cania, where the Christians of the General Assembly are to meet by themselves and draw up the stipulations which the Cretans will require the Porte to grant before laying down their arms. The powers have intimated that they will see that the Sultan grants almost any demand except that of unity with Greece or absolute independence. The result of these negotiations will be watched with great interest here in Greece, for there is a general feeling of disappointment that the powers refuse absolutely to heed any suggestion for annexing Crete to Greece.

Letters from the Cretan delegates to the Central Committee here in Athens say that the Christian convention will make the following demands of the Porte:

First of all, a Christian Governor; then, the financial independence of the island, with the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte; a local gendarmerie under European officers; the Governor, and not the Sultan, to have the veto over acts passed by the General Assembly; bills to pass the General Assembly by plurality vote instead of a two-thirds vote—under the charter of Halepa every Christian had to vote for a bill in order to get it through; Turkish troops to occupy only the forts, and the number of men in garrison on the island at no time to exceed 4,000; amnesty to be granted to the Christians alone, and the Porte to pay an indemnity for the damage done by the Imperial troops; and, lastly, these articles to be all guaranteed by the powers.

It must be admitted that these demands are rather steep, even for a Turkish Government to accept. Evidently the Cretan insurgents have no idea of giving up the fight unless they obtain very favorable terms. The Sultan will no doubt adopt his usual method of putting off his decision and of objecting to this and that item, in the hope that time and circumstances will enable him to meet the Cretans on their own ground. In the meantime the powers seem at least to have agreed on one point—that they ought to interfere to bring about peace in Crete.

J. F. B.

## THIRTY MEN WHIP ONE WOMAN.

**Unfounded Gossip Supposed to Have Instigated the Torturers.**

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., July 30.—At Modesto, a small town north of this city, Sunday night, thirty White Caps called at the residence of Mrs. Nottie Chrisman and demanded admission, which was refused.

The leaders forced the door open, and Mrs. Chrisman was taken from her home, robed only in her night clothes, and hanged by her wrists to the limb of a tree. She received a terrible beating with switches. Not content with this, they carried all of her household goods and deposited them in the highway, and then set fire to the residence.

No reason is given for the outrage other than an unfounded rumor concerning the woman's character. She is in a precarious condition.

## LIEUT. WILLIAMS ACCUSED AGAIN.

**Has Been Court-Martialed Twice for Failure to Pay Debts.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Secretary Lamont has ordered Lieut. Col. J. W. Claus, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to proceed to Muskegon and other points in Michigan for the purpose of investigating certain charges against Lieut. W. M. Williams of the Nineteenth Infantry, now on waiting orders at Detroit.

Lieut. Williams has been court-martialed twice for failure to pay his debts. He was recommended for dismissal in one case, but President Harrison reduced the sentence to five years' suspension. Before the term of suspension expired Lieut. Williams was restored to duty.

The present charges against him are not made public.

**A Courageous Policeman Dead.**

Patrolman Dennis O'Hara of the Macdougal Street Precinct died Wednesday night after two weeks' illness at his home, 51 Bedford Street. O'Hara was appointed to the police force in April, 1880. He received a gold medal from Congress and several medals and honorable mentions from the Police Department for courageous conduct and life saving. The medal from Congress was earned by jumping into the river at the foot of Vesey Street in Winter and saving a mother and her daughter from drowning. Another time O'Hara jumped into the water to save a drowning man. Both were swept under the dock among the piles and were taken out unconscious.

**Hood's Pills**

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## NEW-YORK ART STUDENTS

**REMARKABLE INCREASE OF PUPILS AT THE SCHOOLS.**

**Problem as to What They Are All to Do—Precarious Means of Gaining a Livelihood—Mistaking Inclination for Talent—Throngs of Young People Who Crowd the Studios—A Word of Timely Warning—Some of the Schools.**

It has been the practice of the daily press of this city annually, about the time the various colleges hold their commencements, to call attention to the long list of graduates, to exploit the utter hopelessness of the crowds of lawyers and doctors who are started out in professions already overcrowded, where the chances of success and pecuniary gain are infinitesimal and where there is scant encouragement, save to those of mighty attainments.

And yet the presumption is that these youngsters get on in some way, even if they do not all by any means find themselves later in life installed in luxurious metropolitan quarters, with rich clienteles and fat bank accounts. There are men to cure and disputes to settle in country and village, as well as in the great cities, and so, somehow, the fittest survive, or, at least, make a show of lingering on.

But the chronicles of the deluge of art students are yet to be written. The stories of their struggles, trials, and tribulations have not been fully exploited. These thousands of hopeful men and women who are attracted year after year to New-York, with its schools, its galleries and museums, and its facilities for an art course—these are really the unfortunates to whom kindly discouragement should be directed, for it is highly probable that they are sadly in need of advice and warning.

In the first place, save to the few, the profession offers little return for time and study, not to say money expended. There is, perhaps, no other way of gaining a livelihood, barring music, that is so precarious and full of almost certain poverty as art. It is no exaggeration to say that in New-York to-day there are hundreds of painters, men of fair average talents, who do not realize enough by the practice of their art to make a bare existence, and there are many more of exceptional ability whose incomes do not rise beyond that of the average bank clerk.

These men teach—a drudgery at best—illustrate when they can, make portrait copies, and do any and all sorts of odds and ends to make the pot boil; but from one week to another few of them can count on any stated sum, or feel a moment's independence financially. The same amount of ability and energy, applied to mercantile pursuits would result in comparative affluence. The situation is bad enough where genuine talent exists, for to the really gifted man there is always the possibility of a hit some day, or a rich patron, that rara avis that so seldom materializes; but what shall be said of the misguided person, the ambitious but utterly uninspired student, who has no more call to an art career than if he were born blind? How shall the warning be sounded to those unfortunates who mistake an interest in aesthetic things for a divine afflatus, and who vainly imagine that because they have a "taste for drawing" they are Titians or Van Dycks in embryo?

There are many things of course that attract young people to the career of the artist. Writers time out of mind have misrepresented (and criminally so) the delights of the painter's career. Volumes have been printed telling of the joys, the abandon, and the charm of studio life. The majority of these, of course, have no foundation, save in the distorted brains of the author, and are as far from the real thing as could well be imagined. In point of fact there is in all likelihood no occupation so exacting, none so full of disheartening discouragements, as that of the artist, about whom these novelists weave a web of romance and make a crown of glory.

An afternoon tea at a studio, where the room is unconventional, the surroundings novel, and the arrangement attractive, must not be taken too seriously by the youthful visitor with artistic inspirations. There are long years preceding this of hard, grinding application at the antique, at life studies, and perspective; futile efforts in front of nature, wretched failures, lack of recognition, and, in most cases, absence of financial appreciation. Trades people send their accounts to the artist with no less regularity than to the average citizen, while, if these are not paid, there is the same persistent dunning. But, after all the preparatory drudgery has been gone through with, and a certain standing attained, canvases are difficult to market, commissions are few and far between, save always to the most gifted, while the problem of ways and means is ever present.

Experience, however, keeps a dear school, and the majority refuse to learn in any other. If the student cannot be persuaded to take to more practical occupation, despite warnings and examples all about, of course nothing remains but to make the best of it, to see that proper tuition is given, and that the worker is started at least in the right direction.

The five prominent art schools in New-York are the Art Students' League, the classes at the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan and Cooper Union, together with the Artist-Artisan Institute, where, in addition to a regular art course, studies in the applied arts may be followed. Undoubtedly the most prosperous of these is the league, which, with its fine quarters in the building of the Fine Arts Society, its excellent corps of teachers, and its prestige, enjoys the greatest popularity. Indeed, so great was the pressure for admission last Winter, and so overcrowded the rooms, that many pupils were turned away.

With instructors who have had a thorough training in the French ateliers, imbibing the best of foreign methods, together with the enthusiasm of the scholars, the annual exhibitions of the various classes in the league compare favorably with those of the Paris schools, though now and then there are more brilliant students in the latter. Nevertheless the general average in the former is quite as high, if not higher, than in the French capital.

The Metropolitan schools, situated in excellent quarters in the Carnegie Studio Building, are conducted on similar lines to those of the League, and though the latter gets the choice of the clever students, the first named embraces in its professors an equally capable number of men, and turns out annually many able pupils. So, too, the classes at the National Academy of Design are generally well patronized, although the school is more conservative and the methods not quite so up-to-date, criticism applying equally to the Cooper Union. As to the Artist-Artisan Institute, there are many practical advantages to be had at its rooms, in West Twenty-third Street, where are taught various branches of decorative work, designing, and the more necessary crafts so much in demand.

Artists who do not receive paid tuition scholars are rare exceptions, and so the list of students swells to large proportions, increasing every year. Naturally New-York holds great attractions for the ambitious, but Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and many minor cities are all well equipped with schools, and each place turns out its quota of men and women to crowd the already overcrowded profession, till the wonder is what they are all to do. Some of course will make a moderate success at teaching, a few will develop into artists of National reputation, but the great majority will struggle hopelessly with misfortune and in the end a pathway strewn with but few flowers.

To those young men and women who seek in art a livelihood, to whom the profession means bread and butter for the rest of their existence, it is well to talk plainly, and to point out a few wholesome, if disagreeable, truths. Unless the talent is quite out of the ordinary, and the gifts are beyond the shadow of a doubt, they should pause soberly before taking up this most uncertain means of existence. The suffering, disappointment, and unhappiness are not worth the few transitory pleasures that enter from time to time into the life of the painter.

The market is overstocked, and the demand is by no means equal to the output. Fashion has decreed that the foreign artists shall be the vogue, and this, too, for substantial reasons. The European painter gives an interesting composition as a rule; depicts scenes of interest, of color, and that catch the eye; while the greater among them have chic, dash, and style that only a few of our natives possess. Early training in Government schools start the Frenchmen off well equipped at a time when most of our men are just beginning their studies. Encouragement by the State, commissions for large decorations for Court House or municipal building, and a general art atmosphere, the result of centuries of refined civilization, are factors in the art development of men of the older countries. These we at home lack. Time will certainly obviate this, but the conditions do not yet exist, and so the road in America is beset with greater difficulties.

Unhappily the moral of it all is that it is impossible to convince the average person that inclination does not always imply talent. Last Winter there was held a painful exhibition, where were shown many pictures that demonstrated the astonishing egotism of human nature. This collection was subject to the pruning process of no jury. Any one who could pay for wall space was permitted to expose his collection of works that had hitherto failed of recognition. No more pitiful commentary on the weakness of humanity could well be imagined. Here were shown examples that would have been positively humorous, had they not been so sad, and here was demonstrated unfortunate application in wrong direction, that if applied in other channels might have produced results of some value. As it was, they pointed a severe moral, though they contributed in nowise to the adornment of the tale.

## LLOYD COLLIS IS THE WINNER.

**Restored as the Anti-Platt Leader in His Election District.**

There was an exciting primary last night in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

The primary was held in a barber's shop at 1,058 Park Avenue, and was participated in by ninety-five persons, one of whom voted wrong and was not counted.

The issue at stake was the "vindication" of young Lloyd Collis, the whilom and now reinstated leader of the election district.

Mr. Collis won. He won by a vote of 56 to 38, and the committee of Supervisors decided that it would report unanimously that he was victorious by this margin.

The Collis ticket for election district officers was as follows: Chairman—Lloyd Collis; Vice Chairman—Homer Folks; Secretary—John W. Livingston; Treasurer—Charles Sundberg; Inspectors of Election—W. C. Storey, James H. Lake, and Colin McDonald.

The opposition ticket was: Chairman—Paul Dickey; Vice Chairman—D. J. McKenna; Secretary—Frank C. Smedes; Treasurer—W. H. Olmstead; Inspectors of Election—William S. Campbell, Edward M. Cormack, and Morgan Simons.

As soon as the result was announced Mr. Collis called for a stenographer, and dictated a letter to Mr. Lauterbach, apologizing for certain remarks about a newspaper reporter, which led to his temporary suspension.

The result last night is to restore Collis to leadership in Republican anti-Platt politics in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

## PLATT WINS IN ULSTER.

**Hasbrouck Defeated in His Attempt to Overthrow the Organization.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30.—The convention of the Republicans of the First Assembly District of Ulster County was held in this city to-day. The anti-Platt Republicans, led by Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, were defeated by a vote of 14 to 11, and delegates were elected to the State Convention favorable to the regular organization in the State and in this county. The delegates elected are S. D. Coykendall, S. B. Sharpe, Charles Davis, Charles T. Cantine, and A. J. Simpson.

The delegates to the State Convention chosen at the Republican Assembly District Convention at New-Paltz to-day are Jacob Lefever, Nelson Smith, Willet I. Vandemark, George Deyo, J. T. Mann, and Samuel Waring. They are claimed by both the regular organization and the anti-Platt men.

## SERGT. KNIPE'S REPORT OF STORM.

**He Tells of a Rescue by His Superior, Commissioner Welles.**

William Knipe, Commanding Sergeant of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, in Canarsie, Brooklyn, prides himself on his originality, and whenever anything happens that requires a message to be sent to Police Headquarters he takes delight in sending in the most complete returns. An opportunity afforded itself yesterday, and the Sergeant sent in this message:

"During the storm this P. M. there were many narrow escapes from drowning in Canarsie Bay. At that time Commissioner Welles and a party of friends were coming from Bergen Beach to Canarsie in the police patrol boat Annie. He noticed Edward Beck and Simon Reissner, twenty-four years, both residing at 313 Suydam Street, in a rowboat. They could not manage the boat, being inexperienced oarsmen, and were in constant danger of being drowned. The Commissioner ordered the pilot alongside and they were rescued just as the boat was about to capsize. The men were profuse in their thanks for the timely rescue. The Commissioner had the boat, which was hired from Charles Churchill, brought to the dock and assigned to the owner."

## ANTI-CHINESE CANADIAN PETITION.

**Ten Thousand Citizens of British Columbia Sign It.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30.—A monster petition to the Federal Government, praying for the further restrictions on Chinese immigration to Canada, is being circulated. There is little doubt that the petition will contain more than 10,000 names before it is sent to Ottawa.

The petition recites that Chinese labor is driving out the white workingmen; that the United States, realizing this, has excluded the Mongolian coolies, and that Canada should adopt measures to keep them out. It urges that a tax of $500 should be levied upon each Chinaman entering the Dominion, as a means of lessening the number.

**Solving a Problem.**

From "The English National Character."
Frowde.

At a technical college on the Continent, when the students of different nationalities had to solve a practical problem in the workshops:

"The German took out a notebook and immersed himself in long calculations. The Frenchman walked about, and indulged from time to time in ingenious and often brilliant suggestions. The Englishman looked out of the window and whistled for a while; then he turned round and did the problem, while the others were still thinking about it."

**Mrs. W. H. Lawton Gets a Divorce.**

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has granted a decree of separation to Henrietta Beebe Lawton from William H. Lawton. Mrs. Lawton is a well-known soprano singer, and her husband is an equally well-known tenor singer. The papers in the case are sealed up. Mr. Lawton allowed judgment to be taken by default, interposing no answer. Mrs. Lawton accused her husband of extreme cruelty, and she asked that he be restrained from interfering with her property, and that he account for rents he had collected for her from property which was purchased with her money, but which stood in their joint names.

**W. E. McArthur Dies of Heat Stroke.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—W. E. McArthur, clerk to Representative Hermann of Oregon, was found lying on the street unconscious last evening, and died shortly afterward at the hospital. The physicians diagnosed the case as one of heat stroke. McArthur came here from The Dalles, Oregon, where he formerly published a paper. The remains await directions of his friends in the West.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
**Hunyadi János**
CURES CONSTIPATION.

## POMPANOES IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

**And a Vast Number of Other Valuable Food Fishes.**

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

CRISFIELD, Md., July 27.—James C. Tawes, Fish Commissioner for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has been active since his appointment. He has been in the fish business in Crisfield for the last fifteen years, and during that period the firm with which he is connected has handled over 100 tons of fish each season. He says:

"There is more in the Fish Commission of Maryland than many of the citizens of the State generally imagine. This arises from the fact that it is impossible for all to see the magnitude of the work carried on. If citizens could take a trip along Tangier Sound, the Wicomico River, the Nanticoke River, and the extensive body of water stretching a distance of sixty miles from the mouth of the Choptank to the head of Tuckahoe Creek, they would be amazed at the traps, fikes, and other instruments used to catch the different species of fish. Throughout this entire distance of hundreds of miles, trout, perch, shad, rockfish, sheepshead, bluefish, mackerel, pompanoes, herring, kingfish, sturgeon, porgies, mullet, spots, tarpon, and drum-fish are caught in great numbers. Over this territory men under the direction of the Commissioner are continually traveling in order to buy roe for the Maryland hatcheries. Certain classes of fish are more numerous now than ever before in these waters, and the fishermen on the different rivers unanimously admit that this increase is due to the artificial propagation of fish. The number of fishermen in this section is constantly increasing, while the supply of fish shows no diminution. The appliances also for taking fish have been improved, and if it were not for the activity of the commission all the eggs that are now taken from the fish would otherwise be shipped to the different markets and destroyed."

Since Commissioner Tawes has been in charge, 6,475,000 shad have been hatched, to say nothing of the other fish. Mr. Sadler was Commissioner at the beginning of this season, and during that time 7,000,000 shad and 69,000,000 perch were hatched. This makes 13,475,000 shad and 69,000,000 perch that have been hatched thus far this year.

Mr. Tawes says: "Suppose that one-tenth of these young fish live, and we value the mature shad at 5 cents apiece and perch at 1 cent. This would make the fish worth $136,375. It only costs $5,250 to maintain the hatcheries. A large proportion of the fish doubtless live. When the shad drops its roe in the water it has to lie a long time before it matures, giving other fish a chance to destroy it. When artificially hatched, the young fish are not put into the river until they are able to take care of themselves.

"There are three hatcheries on the Eastern Shore—one on Tuckahoe Creek, a branch of the Choptank; one on the Wicomico River, and one on the Nanticoke River. The shad go up these rivers to spawn, and are caught by thousands. A fisherman hauled his net in May in Tuckahoe Creek every fifty minutes. He caught a number of shad each time. Fish-hatching employes, furnished with porcelain pans, follow the fishermen, and as soon as the net is drawn the roe shad are carefully examined. If found to be in the proper condition, the roe is taken to the hatchery. There the roe and melt are prepared and placed in hatching boxes. In a few days the young fish are ready to be taken out.

"Nearly every visitor to the hatcheries expresses doubt in regard to the accuracy in counting fish eggs. They do not believe that such small objects can be accurately counted, and desire to see how it is done. Fish eggs can be counted as accurately, nearly, as silver dollars. The mature egg of a shad is as large as a 3 B shot. It is possible to tell the live eggs from the dead ones by the color, the dead ones being dark. A perfect egg is clear, and the young shad can be plainly seen. They are counted by laying them on a smooth surface, tin or glass, and measuring the surface which they cover. There are forty-nine to the square inch if full ripe. A shad, according to the report of the United States Fish Commissioner, will produce 25,000 eggs.

"Pompanoes, a Florida fish, are being taken along the Eastern Shore in great numbers. Boston Bay mackerel, a fish unknown before in our waters, is being caught. There seems to be an extraordinary run of mackerel this Summer."

**English Bank in Persia.**

From The Nineteenth Century.

All English enterprise in Persia at the present time centres round the Imperial Bank of Persia, established by royal charter in 1889, which was under the special protection of the late Shah and the Prime Minister, and which each year is increasing its popularity and its business. It came forward instantly and energetically as a true State institution on the assassination of Nasiruddin, making large advances to his successor to enable him to pay the troops and defray the expenses of his journey from Tabreez to Teheran. This was a service of the highest value and importance, and has at once raised its reputation at the capital. There is no reason to fear that the new Shah will forget this aid, given without hesitation at a critical juncture.

The Imperial Bank is an outgrowth of the famous concession of Baron Julius de Reuter in 1872, which was too comprehensive and ambitious for realization, but in the bank concession of 1889 the Shah conferred very large and important privileges, including the monopoly of note issue and the control for a term of years of the more important mining rights in Persia. To this was subsequently added a concession of the right to construct a road from Teheran to Ahwaz, the northern limit of navigation, on the Karun River, which had lately been opened to free navigation. Since its foundation the bank has steadily progressed in public favor, notwithstanding many difficulties, owing to the ignorance of the Persians of the methods of European banking and their disinclination to pay their debts at the appointed date, a trait not altogether unknown in Europe. Its note issue, which was only 13,954 tomans on the 31st of December, 1890, has increased to 387,012 tomans in 1895, and during the present year has increased in still larger proportion.

It was stated in an article on the future of Persia, in The Pall Mall Gazette, that there was a possibility of the Imperial Bank being allowed to slip into Russian hands, but nothing could be more opposed to the facts of the position. Certain Russian capitalists have been very active in opposition to the Imperial Bank, and started a rival institutions named La Société de Prets de Perse, which was little more than a glorified pawn establishment. Unable to do profitable business, the Russian Finance Minister bought up the shares, and the institution is now under restrictions framed by the Petersburg Bank, which cripple it still further, and a large part of its available capital is on deposit with the Imperial Bank of Persia, which has no anti-Russian feeling, and is only too glad to deal with any good customers.

**The Art of Recitation.**

From The Spectator.

In our own times, Fanny Kemble, who disliked acting, cultivated the reading of Shakespeare as an especial art. But she used her book, and read seated. We had not the advantage of hearing her ourselves, but tradition credits her with a great power of impressing her hearers, and a wonderful variety of facial and vocal expression. She is reputed to have been particularly successful with her reading of Falstaff. To read well when seated is a rare but great accomplishment, which has served the term of more than one dramatist when reading his new play to his company; and Mary Anderson credits Tennyson and Lady Martin (Helen Faucit) with great power in this respect. "He was not an elocutionist," she says of the first, "and therein lay one of his great charms as a reader."

Thackeray used to read his lectures through standing, and his untrained simplicity had a rare charm of its own. Dickens recited always and vividly—too dramatically at times, for he was a great actor by taste and training; while the Shakespeare readings (only given before friends, as far as we know,) of Thackeray's friend, Mr. Brookfield, the well-known clergyman, are not likely to be forgotten by those who heard them. Shylock and Hamlet were his favorites, and though in his readings of the latter character he fell at times into staginess—a fault which, in dealing with the Prince of Denmark, it is almost impossibly difficult always to avoid—he had a power of bringing out some of the lesser characters which should have been immensely suggestive to actors. His Polonius was a delightful reality; and the delicate discrimination with which he brought before us two distinct types of courtier in his Rosencrantz and Guildenstern was alone enough to make a night in his company memorable.

**REED & BARTON,**
**SILVERSMITHS,**
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

## TEST OF AIR MOTOR CARS.

**Run over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Cable Tracks.**

The Third Avenue Railroad Company gave an exhibition last night of the operation of the new compressed-air motor cars which it proposes to use first on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street service, from river to river.

Three of these cars, built by the American Air Power Company, were recently received from the works in Rome, N. Y. They resemble in general appearance and interior fittings the cable cars, and are of the same size, though perhaps they seem a trifle higher and narrower.

The under gear is hidden from view by a slatwork on the sides and metallic hoods under the platforms, reaching nearly to the tracks, while the fenders, similar to those on the cable cars, are placed forward of the dashboards.

The cars are lighted by gas, the same system being used as on the Broadway and Third Avenue cable systems.

The machinery is placed between the axles of the front and rear wheels, and the storage tanks are arranged in front and back of the axles and under both platforms. They are composed of tubes made of steel similar in quality to that used in gun barrels, and twisted. They are capable of withstanding a pressure of 8,000 pounds to the square inch, but only 2,000 pounds are used. Should one of the tubes break, or even explode, its small size would prevent disastrous effects, and would simply result in the escape of the air.

When the throttle is opened for the passing of the compressed air to the machinery it goes through a hot water tank to recover by heat a part of the expansive energy lost by the operation of compressing.

The motorman's controlling apparatus bears to

# FIVE TERRIBLY BURNED

## STILL IN A JERSEY CITY OIL REFINERY EXPLODED.

**Mechanics Had Finished Making Repairs, and Their Foreman Had Re-entered the Still to Make a Last Inspection, When Its Walls Blew Out—Fire Followed the Explosion, and All Were Burned from Their Heads to Their Feet.**

Five men were terribly, and perhaps fatally, burned by an explosion just before 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday in an oil still at the Eagle Oil Works, near the National Docks Storage Company's docks, at Craven Point, Jersey City.

It is thought the gas that caused the explosion was generated from the small quantity of oil that had been left in the still by the excessive heat that prevailed yesterday.

The men who were injured were not regular employes of the oil works company, but were men who had been especially engaged to repair the still.

The injured are:

**The Injured.**

CUNNINGHAM, RICHARD, thirty-nine years old, of 54 Walker Avenue, Jersey City.

GOLDSMITH, JOHN, forty-two years old, of 27 Armstrong Place, Jersey City.

MORAN, MARTIN, twenty-four years old, of 409 York Street, Jersey City.

McHUGH, THOMAS, twenty-five years old, of 192 Halliday Street, Jersey City.

RYAN, JOHN, thirty-five years old, of 450 Halliday Street, Jersey City.

All the wounded were taken to St. Francis's Hospital. They were burned from head to foot. Goldsmith, Ryan, and McHugh were the most severely burned. Goldsmith was burned the worst of all. The doctors consider their recovery improbable.

The men had been repairing Still No. 11. This still was emptied of oil Wednesday evening. Their work was finished, and Goldsmith, the foreman, went into the still to inspect it. The four others stood on the outside. Within a minute after Goldsmith entered the still its brick walls blew out, followed by a sheet of flame and a terrific report.

Goldsmith was hurled through a hole in the wall. The other four were thrown to the ground. The woodwork of the still caught fire, and there was much excitement in the works for a few minutes.

Goldsmith and Cunningham were picked up unconscious, and were thought to be dead. The other three were suffering terribly. Their clothing hung upon them by threads. They were carried to a place of safety, the fire alarm was pulled from Box 242, and Police Headquarters was notified.

Chief Murphy sent ambulances from the City, St. Francis's, and Christ Hospitals.

The flames were put out in a few minutes.

When the police and firemen arrived at the gate in the wall surrounding the works the watchman refused to let them in until threatened with arrest.

Preparations were made at the City Hospital to receive the injured, but they expressed a preference for St. Francis's Hospital, and were taken there. Drs. McGill, McLaughlin, Mooney, and Fason attended them.

It was necessary to bandage all but McHugh nearly from head to foot. Their faces had to be completely covered, excepting enough space to breathe.

McHugh was burned about the face, shoulders, and legs, and internally. He inhaled the flames, and suffered terribly. After the others had been made comfortable he still suffered.

All the men are married. Their wives followed them to the hospital, and the sisters had trouble in quieting them.

Their condition was so critical that prayers for the dying were said for Goldsmith, McHugh, and Ryan soon after their arrival at the hospital.

Dr. McGill said that Goldsmith showed a great deal of courage, but the doctor feared that neither medicine nor courage would avail to save his life.

The explosion is said to have been caused by the generation of gas from the remnants of oil in the still by the heat. It was denied that Goldsmith carried a lamp when he went into the still. The only assigned cause for the explosion of the gas was the heat in the atmosphere.

The money lost by the explosion is about $5,000.

This is the third serious explosion that has occurred at this refinery within a month. The first caused a fire that burned $50,000 worth of property. The second caused the loss of one life and the destruction of $20,000 worth of property.

In neither of these cases could the cause of the explosion be learned.

# ITS TWENTY-FOURTH PICNIC.

**Taxpayers' Association Has an Outing at Ulmer Park.**

The Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, New-York, held its twenty-fourth annual picnic and excursion yesterday at Textor's Ulmer Park. A section of the park was reserved for the members and their guests, and an entertaining afternoon and evening were spent.

The organization is one of the oldest and most prosperous of local German-American property owners, and has a fund of many thousand dollars, which is exclusively for the purpose of such entertainments. The affair was in charge of President Henry Finck, Secretary John Becker, and Committeemen Charles Lutz, J. Beckel, J. Faeth, M. Furchtenicht, F. Goemmel, A. Happel, O. Hample, Dr. L. Hibbe, Charles Lutz, N. Klipple, F. Krauss, A. Karutz, Charles A. Leiber, B. Ploch, G. Reinauer, F. Staehle, C. Schienck, F. Schlosser, E. J. H. Tamsen, J. Uttersaedt, P. Vollmer, F. Werner, and T. Seelinger.

Addresses were made by President Finck, ex-President Tamsen, and others.

While the groups of men and women were enjoying the refreshments and speeches the coming Presidential election and its important features were discussed. The unanimous sentiment was in favor of a gold standard, the women even being enthusiastic advocates of sound money. In the organization the women are entitled to the full privileges of membership, they being property owners as well as the men. There was not one champion for free silver in the party. The combined realty holdings of the membership of the association represent many millions, and the prevailing impression as expressed was that the election of the ticket nominated at Chicago would be disastrous and would decrease the value and income of property materially.

# MEN WHO WALK AS DO SHEEP.

**Sailors with the "Bad Sickness of Ceylon" in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—Six of the crew of the Norwegian bark Canopus, Capt. Simonsen, which arrived yesterday from Mauritius, East Indies, with sugar, were removed from the vessel at Reedy Island Quarantine, Delaware River, and placed in the hospital, all of them suffering from beri-beri. The patients are A. Kjeldsen, second mate; the steward, and four sailors.

Beri-beri is a disease of the East Indies, little known in the medical works of Europe and America. It has occurred in Brazil in late years. Beri is a word of the Singhalese language, meaning weakness; beri-beri, great weakness, or the "bad sickness of Ceylon."

It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs, sometimes of the whole body, the patient walking doubled and imitating the movements of a sheep. Hence the disease is called the sheep sickness in India, the word beri meaning a sheep in Hindustanee. There is great feebleness of the reparatory powers. The disease is almost incurable—sometimes speedily fatal.

**The Iconoclastic Baroness Howe.**

From Notes and Queries.

After Pope's death the villa at Twickenham belonged successively to Sir William Stanhope, who enlarged it considerably; to Mr. Welbore Ellis, afterward Lord Mendip; and lastly to Baroness Howe. This lady was so much annoyed at the number of pilgrims who came to see the place that she razed it to the ground, cut down the trees, and endeavored to obliterate all vestiges of its former distinguished occupant.

# SOCIAL INCIDENTS IN NEWPORT.

**Many Visitors and a Variety of Things to Entertain Them.**

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who had decided not to take part in the Newport season, expecting to pass the Summer elsewhere, today rented Pinard Cottage No. 1 till October. They will arrive Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carley have arranged to spend the season here, having rented to-day the cottage on Rhode Island Avenue of Mrs. Henrietta Lieber. Other cottage seekers were here to-day, and one or two other rentals will soon be announced.

Miss Anna Sands arrived from New-York to-night to visit Mrs. Ogden Mills and other Summer residents for August. Miss Sands will engage in the golf play for the ladies' cup. She is believed to be the best woman player now here.

Arrivals at the cottages include Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen of Washington, to visit her sister, Mrs. John Davis; Mrs. C. H. Colt of Hartford, to visit Mrs. C. N. Beach, and Norris Seilur of London, to visit Lispenard Stewart.

Among the other prominent arrivals today were:

William Webb, Dr. S. E. Davis, Mrs. P. W. Wagnalls, Miss Wagnalls, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ballantine, Mrs. Randolph C. Von Geyer, W. J. Davison, W. J. Worcester, Mrs. W. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Coggeshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Johnson, F. R. Brannen of New-York, E. H. Sisson of Tenafly, N. J.; W. J. Montgomery of Jersey City, F. Holmes, H. W. Fitzhugh of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bampton of Wallingford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elkins, Miss Elkins, Miss Dorothy Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Knable, G. E. Knable, Pittsburg, Miss Ettie Wood of Trenton, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Taft of Toledo, G. J. Duryea of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Glennon, Miss Belle Allen, Miss Agnes Glennon of Pittston, Penn.; E. S. Edwards, M. S. Childs of Evanston, Ill.; Col. and Mrs. H. Martin Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Studley, Miss Ada Fannie Smith of Providence, Miss Isabelle Fox, Miss Florence Fox of Syracuse, F. P. Bayer, Charles Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jones of Boston, Maxwell S. Green of Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. J. C. Peasley of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McCorry of Nashville, S. B. Callaway of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Vance, Mrs. William Bault, Raymond L. Bault, Miss E. R. Gilliams of Philadelphia, C. W. Eustis of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Baldwin of New-Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Wright, Miss Holmes of Centreville, Md.; E. J. Conaty of St. Paul, Miss S. N. Haxhall, Miss I. T. Haxhall of Baltimore, and Prof. J. W. Churchill of Andover.

The Rev. Braddin Hamilton, Howard A. Stevenson, and George S. Messevy of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

Hamilton Cary of New-York is the guest of Ogden Mills.

Miss Mason and Mrs. Alexander Barrett entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. William Post had a large dinner company this evening, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Clement C. Moore also entertained.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, James J. Van Alen, and Mrs. E. S. Willing have cards out for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. John Mayer returned to Mahwah, N. J., to-day.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were:

The Misses McCauley, Benjamin Pratt, Joseph Y. Deanes, T. R. Taller, Miss Isabel Koons, Mrs. J. I. Rommel, and Miss Helen Rommel of Philadelphia; F. L. Embree of Washington; Miss Elsie Field, Mrs. J. B. Clement, and Miss Genevieve of Cincinnati; the Hon. and Mrs. Jonathan Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Anthony of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lemard, W. H. Harris, and Mrs. F. T. Richards of Boston; S. M. Hill of Moline, Ill.; Miss Lulu W. Niher of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. J. D. Burbank of Worcester, E. S. Cole, Mexico City; Miss M. G. Bacon of New-York; Miss A. C. Wistar and Miss Edith Wistar of Germantown, and Mrs. W. C. Whitehead of Cleveland.

The Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa, who has been critically ill at the Rev. Dr. Gurteen's cottage, in Jamestown, is now convalescing. Dr. Gurteen has placed his cottage at the disposal of the Bishop and his family that his recovery may be expedited as much as possible.

# WAR ON THE RAINES HOTELS.

**Building Department to Move Against Many of the Places.**

There is tribulation ahead for many of the Raines hotels which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the city since the present liquor tax law went into effect.

The Superintendent of Buildings has at last been induced to move against such of these so-called hotels as do not comply with the requirements of the building law in the matter of fire escapes, fire-proof stairways, and other provisions which are demanded by the law for the safety of the guests.

Many of the hotels have been examined, and it is now announced by Superintendent Constable that the attorney of his department is preparing to take action against 100 of the establishments.

The action of the Building Department has not been secured without considerable effort, and to the City Vigilance League is due in great measure the credit for inducing the department to take up the matter.

Chief of Police Conlin called on Superintendent Constable weeks ago for help, because the Corporation Counsel had in an opinion given to the police said that, while these "fake" hotels might evade the intended restrictions of the Raines law, they would still be amenable to the building laws governing hotels, and a strict enforcement of these laws might tend to restrict their number.

Superintendent Constable said that he would attend to the matter in time, but, owing to the large volume of business in his office and his small force, it would take time.

The City Vigilance League, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is President, then moved in the matter. Many complaints had come to the league that in many cases the rooms in these hotels, which were maintained as a blind for the sale of liquor during the forbidden hours, were used for improper purposes. Liquor was supplied to all comers, with scarcely any pretense of furnishing meals, and gross violations of the law were of nightly occurrence.

Chief Conlin was asked to stop these violations of the law. He said the police were doing all in their power, but under the interpretation of the statute by the City Magistrates, they could not interfere with the hotels.

Augusus W. Abbott, the Secretary of the City Vigilance League, then called on Superintendent Constable and asked him to enforce the law against the mushroom hotels. He presented a petition to this effect to Constable, and Mr. Constable pleaded the excuse that with his small force of men he could do but little to carry out the law. He, however, said that the matter would receive proper attention. Mr. Abbott argued that if the requirements of the law were strictly enforced the proprietors who simply maintained a ten-room saloon to evade the law would be put to such additional expense as to make the business unprofitable, and the number of such places would be materially reduced.

Superintendent Constable, in a letter to the City Vigilance League, under date of July 25, informed the league that the question of the Raines hotels had received the most careful attention of his department, and that action was being taken by the attorney of the department against over 100 places. If the action is prosecuted with vigor, it is possible that many of the hotels will go out of business.

**Steam Carriages in 1838.**

From The Town.

Sir James Anderson, who resides at Buttevant Castle, has devoted the whole of his life to scientific pursuits; his extraordinary talents have been mainly directed to the construction of a steam drag or carriage for common roads. Sir James has expended no less a sum than £30,000 in his experiments, and so extraordinary has been his perseverance that he spent a fortune in building twenty-nine unsuccessful carriages to succeed in the thirtieth. Hear this, ye who boast of sacrifices and perseverance! The "drag" or steam engine is not like those hitherto attempted; it is a machine to do the work now done by horses.

The vehicle, by which the passengers are conveyed, is to be attached to it, and thus in the remote cases of accident no injury can arise to the passengers. The drag can be at once detached, and the carriage forwarded by horses. No noise is heard, no smoke, no unpleasant odor perceived, and the gallant, panting steed can gallop to his journey's end, untired and unfretting. How admirable is this arrangement! Let us look a little forward and we shall see Bishop Berkeley's prophecy realized. "Sir," said he, "mark me; ere long we shall see a pan of coals brought to use in place of a feed of oats." And who can doubt it will be so? It appears the cost of fuel for a "drag" to convey thirty passengers and luggage will not be above fourpence per mile, and that the average speed will be about fifteen miles per hour.

**For Indigestion**
**Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**
Dr. L. D. BIEBER, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: "It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage."

# VETERANS FOR M'KINLEY

## FAVOR A NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION FOR SOUND MONEY.

**Democrats Join the Movement—Gen. Sigel Says He Will Do What He Can for the Success of Republicans—Maxwell Woodhull, Justice White of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Ryan of Boston Give Their Views—To Issue an Address.**

In response to a call sent out by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Col. L. Edwin Dudley, former Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee, there was a meeting of veterans yesterday in Parlor H of the Murray Hill Hotel.

The meeting was for the purpose of forming a non-partisan organization of Union veterans to work for McKinley and sound money. In the call sent out the veterans were asked to express their views on the subject, and the result was a big pile of letters, all save one indorsing the Republican candidates.

Gen. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the exception. He wrote briefly that he did not believe in the proposed organization, but he did not give his reasons. Those present at the meeting were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Charles R. Brayton, Gen. James S. Negley, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. S. C. Warriner, and Col. L. E. Dudley.

Gen. Sickles was chosen President, Gen. Porter Vice President, and Col. Dudley Secretary. These officers will meet at Gen. Sickles's house Tuesday evening to prepare an address and to organize for the campaign.

Among those who sent letters declaring their preference for sound money and their willingness to join a non-partisan veteran association, and regretting their inability to attend the meeting, were Gen. Selden Connor, Gen. Franz Sigel, Congressman Elijah A. Morse, Col. Alfred S. Roe, United States Senator Redfield Proctor, Major H. A. Hall, Col. A. M. Edwards, Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, Gen. Allan Rutherford, Gen. R. S. Foster, Gen. John C. Robinson, Gen. W. F. Draper, Justice Harry White, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, H. H. Wells of Virginia, and Gen. John P. Nicholson.

Gen. Sigel, a life-long Democrat, once Register of New-York County and United States Pension Agent, appointed by President Cleveland, said in his letter:

"I am in favor of the National Republican candidates. I shall be with you and do what I can for the success of the Republican Party."

Maxwell Woodhull, Adjutant General of the Army of the Tennessee, and later Secretary of the Legation in London, a Democrat, said:

"If such a union can be effected on strictly non-partisan ground; if the veterans of the Union Army can be brought together in this new defense of the Union as they came together from the Republican and Democratic Parties during the war, then most heartily do I concur in your suggestion."

Justice White of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, who was a General in the war, writes: "I now belong to the non-partisan judiciary, but still I am an American citizen and have my convictions, and I am with you."

Gen. Howard, while expressing his conviction that McKinley and Hobart are the candidates worthy of support, added: "I do not favor too many organizations. They waste money and strength. It is better to work through regular, well-established channels as far as possible."

Thomas Ryan, a Democratic leader, and one of the Police Board in Boston, who served as a private during the war, writes: "I am for McKinley because in him we are assured a conservative Chief Magistrate whose Administration promises prudence, justice, and prosperity, as against plunging and disaster which must be the natural consequence of the election of the other candidate."

**To SPEAK FOR SOUND MONEY.**

**Action of Committee of Seven—Work for the Campaign.**

The Committee of Seven which was appointed by the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization some time ago met at Charles S. Fairchild's office yesterday.

Mr. Fairchild, as Chairman, had called the meeting for the purpose of considering the representation of the sound-money Democrats of this State at the conference in Indianapolis Aug. 7.

There were present C. S. Fairchild, Lawrence E. Sexton, R. A. Widenmann, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, John De Witt Warner, Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn, and Calvin Tomkins.

The committee organized by the election of Mr. Fairchild as Chairman and Lawrence E. Sexton as Secretary.

Telegrams and letters were read from Charles Tracey of Albany and Frederick B. Locke of Buffalo, assuring the committee of their hearty co-operation, and expressing their regret that they could not attend the meeting.

George Foster Peabody was added to the committee as alternate, in place of S. Perry Sturges, and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn was substituted as alternate in place of John B. Kernan.

The committee was in conference from 4 o'clock until 6, and discussed fully the plans of campaign, the course to be pursued at the Indianapolis conference, and the prospects of sound-money Democracy in this State. It was decided that it would be advisable to elect a National Committeeman and an alternate to go to the Indianapolis conference as the spokesmen of the sound-money Democrats of New-York State. For this purpose, Charles Tracey was elected National Committeeman, with George Foster Peabody as alternate.

After the selection of these delegates, a motion was passed requesting and urging that Mr. Tracey and Mr. Peabody, as well as all the members of the conference committee, attend the conference of sound-money Democrats at Indianapolis, Aug. 7. It is believed that nearly all of the members and alternates will attend the conference. Mr. Tracey and Mr. Peabody will go without instructions of any kind. Their action in all matters will be left entirely to their discretion and judgment.

The members of the committee present exchanged views as to the development of sound-money sentiment throughout the State. They all reported that there was the greatest encouragement in the result so far. The sentiment is growing and spreading. Some of them reported that they had received information as to a great strengthening of sound-money sentiment among Democrats in other States. The members are much encouraged by the outlook.

One of those present said that, no matter if the action of the State Democratic Convention is the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, the sound-money men will fight under the sign of the "ship," and will rally the strength of the sound-money elements of the party and be in position to form the nucleus of a reorganization of the party on a sound financial policy.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday, the sound-money Democrats who are behind this movement at present hope to have a beneficial effect upon Congressional and State elections, and to retain an organization within the party lines that will stand for sound money and the National credit. On the organization so established and maintained it is believed that the party forces will fall back and reform for battle after the present campaign.

**The £2,000 Stradivarius.**

From Chambers's Journal.

So far the "record" price for a Stradivarius is the high figure, £2,000. That fabulous sum was obtained for an instrument which is even now almost as fresh as when it left the hands of its maker, exactly 180 years ago. It has had a wonderful, even a romantic, history, this priceless treasure. Stradivarius thought so much of it himself that not only did he refuse to sell it, but he would allow no stranger to touch it, and when he died in 1737, at the ripe old age of ninety-three, he made a special bequest of it to his sons. In 1760 the latter parted with it to the Count de Salabue, who never played it, but kept it spotless, like some rare jewel, till his death, about 1827.

The Count's heirs sold it to a certain Luigi Tarisio, an eccentric collector, who, beginning life as a carpenter, was found to have left a fortune of £12,000 when his body was one day discovered among a confused heap of some 250 Cremonas which he had gathered together in the course of a thirty years' search.

# *PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER*

**Analysis of the Silver Movement.**

I come across a man once in a while who is affected more or less by the plea that there could not be so much support for the free-silver idea if there was not something in it. It seems incredible to such men that there could be a great movement of voters and public men in furtherance of a policy the acceptance of which by this country would cause National disaster, ruin to thousands of persons, and paralysis to trade and industry.

Well, it is a wonderful movement when we come to think about it. The men who started it must be aghast sometimes as they consider its present magnitude. Do you remember the great sign we used to see on the fences, the barns, the ends of tenement houses, the sides of our mountains: "S.—T.—1860—X"? This sign was a mystery at first, but we all came ultimately to read it, "Started this in 1860 with $10," and to understand from it that a patent medicine man, beginning with practically nothing, had enlarged his business to so great an extent that one couldn't get away from it, even in the uttermost parts of our American wildernesses. We understood from this sign, too, that the patent medicine man was in a constant condition of wonderment at the magnitude of his success. He didn't start with the expectation of reaching the celebrity and wealth which he obtained.

There is a striking parallel between the "S.—T.—1860—X" man and the American silver miners, who were the originators of the silver movement, have been its managers, and to-day are the ones who will profit by it if it shall take possession of the country. They started their movement with a howl and a "kick." None of them ever dreamed of a situation like the present. None of them expected the time would come when it would require all the resources of one great party and the assistance of a pretty good part of the other great party to make a proper fight against the body of voters who would have rallied to the support of the free-coinage idea. None of them ever expected to be so near capturing the Government of the United States as they are to-day.

How have they done it? A good deal the same way the patent medicine man secured his triumph. They organized; they advertised; they employed the most skillful of agents; they took advantage of an imaginary financial disease. Does it not strike you the parallel is almost perfect?

None of the patent medicine man's friends expected he would become rich and famous starting with but $10, he could call his own. His career demonstrated that, going to work the right way, impossibilities are easy of accomplishment. Choose the right means and you will triumph, provided you do not run up against somebody who is just as clever and determined as yourself.

Our silver miners practically have had things their own way. They have done the campaigning, while the sound-money men have sneered at their efforts, and in stupid confidence that the American people never could go wrong on the financial question, have done nothing in the way of opposing the free-silver propaganda. First the silver miners attacked the West. They sowed the seed of the silver heresy in fertile soil, in the minds of men who take kindly to the flat idea, because they reason that the cheaper the money the larger the prices for hogs, cattle, corn, wheat, and oats.

I lived in the West at the time of the last great silver fight, and speak from experience when I say the farmers out there want free coinage because they think it would make dollars easier to get. We who live in the East should take in this fact. The Western silver men want cheap money. Mr. Bryan and all the other men who have been drawing salaries from the silver miners for preaching free coinage have been telling the Western men that if free coinage shall be established everything a farmer raises will command a larger price than it brings to-day. Turn that about, you men of the East, who are paid by the day and week. If the farmer would get, through free coinage, twice as much for wheat as he gets now, wouldn't you be compelled to pay twice as much for your flour as you pay now, and so on through the list of things the farmer raises? If the man who sells doubles his price, the man who buys pays the doubled price as a matter of course.

I don't propose here to enter into an argument to show that the Western farmer and the Southern farmer who also has been "worked" by the mine owners' hired agents would make fools of themselves if they should vote for free coinage, though I know they would lose in various ways a good deal more than they would gain. My talk just now is with men who work for wages. I want to impress on their minds that the whole strength of the silver movement among the Western and Southern farmers is due to their desire to get cheap money, which they have been assured would double the prices at which they would sell their products.

They have got this idea from Mr. Bryan and others of his kind who have acted as the agents of the silver-mine owners, and have preached cheap money at "so much a preach." If the sound-money men of the country had hired silver-tongued orators to go out through the West and South and talk against the men on the other side they might not have prevented the growth of a free-coinage sentiment, but they would have kept it from assuming dangerous proportions. But they have done nothing. Steadily, persistently, day after day, month after month, year after year, this silver propaganda has continued. Organization, advertising, first-class agents have been their instruments, and to-day the movement that started only a few years ago with a howl has become so great that all the country is afraid of it.

Back of it all sit the mine owners, just as our "S.—T.—1860—X" man sat back of his great business. They have been its beneficiaries to a large extent, and nobody else has got anything out of it but distress and misery. It has driven the country to the verge of bankruptcy; it has closed mills and workshops; it has paralyzed industries; it has filled the country with idle men. The question at issue now is whether we shall do something more for the silver miners. A good many of the Western and Southern farmers will vote yes on this proposition because they want bigger prices for what they produce. Suppose we grant they are wise in voting that way, what shall we say about the wage earners? Do wage earners want dollars that will buy less than the dollars of to-day? I think not. When Mr. Bryan comes here to talk free silver I trust somebody will ask him why an industrious, thrifty workingman should vote for the dollars this same Bryan has been recommending in the West and South because of their small purchasing power.

WAGE EARNER.

# TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT SMITH.

**John J. Carty Says There Are Defects in Present Alarm System.**

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph and Electrical Appliances of the Fire Department, on charges of fraud and incompetency, was resumed before the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon.

The only witness called was John J. Carty of 35 Mount Morris Avenue. Mr. Carty said he had been an electrical engineer for sixteen years, and that since 1889 he had held the position of engineer of the New-York Telephone Company. He testified that the Gamewell box, now in use in this city, did not possess the elements which the present state of perfection fire-alarm boxes requires.

The witness said that he would have demanded a different system were he Superintendent.

The trial was then adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30, when Mr. Carty will resume.

# WEST END PROPRIETORS' BALL.

**Eight Hundred Took Supper in Dining Room and Garden.**

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30.—The thirteenth annual Proprietors' Ball, given by the Messrs. Hildreth at the West End Hotel, was celebrated to-night.

Eleven hundred invitations were issued. About 800 persons partook of supper, which was served in the dining room and in the Summer garden, the latter being opened to-night for the first time.

Walter E. Hildreth led the dancers in the amusement hall, which was tastefully decorated with American flags, flowers, and potted plants. A canopy was laid from the hall to the dining room of the big hotel.

**Not Insomnia.**

From The Boston Transcript.

Fogg says he is not troubled with insomnia. What troubles him is lying awake trying to remember an infallible cure for sleeplessness.

# BURGLAR DROPPED A NOTE

## WAS FROM HIS WIFE, AND BETRAYED HIM TO THE POLICE.

**William R. Van Dusen of Morristown, N. J., Was Supposed to be an Insurance Agent and a Collector—Left His Young Wife at Home to Go on a Hypothetical Business Trip—She Is Ill and Has Not Been Told of Her Husband's Crime.**

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—William R. Van Dusen, twenty-two years old, of Morristown, was to-day arraigned before Justice Elliott in the East Orange Police Court on a charge of burglary. He pleaded guilty, and was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. The complaint was made by Frederick Danbey of 119 Williams Street, East Orange.

Mr. Danbey's residence was entered on May 27, and about $60 worth of clothing and jewelry taken. In one of the rooms an old pair of shoes and a letter were found. The letter did not belong to the occupants of the house nor did the shoes. The letter was addressed to Van Dusen, and signed "Your loving wife," and was postmarked Morristown.

The man to whom the letter was addressed, the police found, lived at 20 Spring Street, Morristown. He had been married about a year to an estimable young woman of Morristown, whose parents are among the most respectable people there.

Van Dusen had represented himself as an insurance agent and collector. During the past month he had been away, as he claimed, on business connected with his vocation as a collector, and his wife had been living with her parents.

He returned two days ago, and was arrested.

Mrs. Van Dusen knows nothing as yet of her husband's arrest. She is ill, and news of his crime has been kept from her. Van Dusen's parents live in this city.

**SAVES THE FAMILY SILVER.**

**Girl Gets into Trousers to Look Like a Man and Drives Away a Burglar.**

NYACK, N. Y., July 30.—Maggie Lyons, a domestic in the employ of James S. Haring of Nyack, distinguished herself to-day by putting to flight a negro burglar who had entered Haring's house in the absence of its owner.

She was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning by a noise the burglar made while ransacking a bureau in her room. She lay perfectly quiet until the negro went to another room, which was occupied by Mr. Haring's aged mother. She then sprang out of bed, found a pair of Mr. Haring's trousers in a closet in the hall, slipped into them, her wish being to appear like a man, and then went after the burglar, pistol in hand.

"What do you want here?" the girl demanded of the negro.

The negro gave one look, and, cursing, took to his heels, the girl after him, shooting as she ran. The negro escaped, but the girl says she came near hitting him with the bullet that smashed the looking glass at the foot of the stairs.

On looking around the dining room the girl found a quantity of silver and other valuable things that had been packed up by the burglar ready to carry away.

# ENTERTAINED BY KIRKICHI SONODA

**President of Yokohama Bank Gives a Dinner at the Majestic.**

Kirkichi Sonoda, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan, gave a dinner to several of his friends last evening at the Hotel Majestic.

The guests occupied the banquet hall on the first floor, and sat about a round table decorated with Japanese lilies and chrysanthemums.

In the centre of the table was a large floral piece, made entirely of Japanese lilies and representing the flag of Japan, which is a white square with a red circle in the centre.

The walls of the room were trimmed with American and Japanese flags, festooned with smilax. The dinner was elaborate, and an orchestra furnished music between the courses.

The toasts were entirely informal. After leaving the dining room the guests repaired to the cool roof garden of the hotel. The guests present were:

K. Miyakawa, Japanese Consul, this city; R. Tayui, Secretary Japanese Consulate; T. Yamamoto, Chief Cashier Bank of Japan; S. Hayakawa, Japanese Government Commissioner; C. Yanagiya, official of Bank of Japan; G. Nagasaki, agent Yokohama Specie Bank, this city; W. E. Church, of agency of Yokohama Specie Bank; George T. Wilson, Vice President Equitable Life Assurance Society; James Yeraance, manager Equitable Life Assurance Society; William V. King, Vice President Cotton Exchange; Edward E. Poor, President National Park Bank; Joseph T. Moore, Vice President National Park Bank; William C. Duvall, Cashier National Bank of Commerce; Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank; E. O. Leech, Cashier National Union Bank; C. N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; M. L. Muhleman, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, and Attorney R. D. Murray.

# REFUSE TO ACCEPT FACTS.

**Mr. Hinrichs Says the Silver People Are Groping in the Dark.**

Ex-Registrar of Arrears Frederic W. Hinrichs last evening delivered an address on "The Issues of the Campaign" before the Sixth Ward Democratic Reform Club, at the clubrooms, 506 Henry Street, Brooklyn. President James W. Cody of the club introduced Mr. Hinrichs, who said:

"I consider this a hopeful campaign, because the citizens are doing more thinking than they have done in a quarter of a century. Platforms this year mean something. We have had four conventions, not counting the Prohibition Convention, which have injected new ideas into the campaign. We see Democrats passing over to the Republican Party and Republicans passing over to the Democratic Party, so that party lines have been obliterated and men are thinking.

"Wherever you find a debased currency, you will find that prices advance at a greater rate than wages. There are differences of opinion as to what 16 to 1 means. There was a time when sixteen ounces of silver were equal to one ounce of gold, but now for one ounce of gold you may get thirty-two ounces of silver. The silver in gold to-day is worth 68 cents, but silver in a dollar is worth only 53 cents in gold. It is easy on wild theories to build up conclusions.

"If a silver standard were to be established, gold would disappear from circulation, prices would go up, and wages would go down. Our silver friends refuse to look the facts in the face. The workingman is better off to-day than ever before in the history of the world, although there are many out of employment, but the proportion of such is steadily decreasing."

A rising vote of thanks to Mr. Hinrichs was adopted by the club.

**"To Slop."**

From Notes and Queries.

A friend of mine had retired to his room somewhat early, at a first-rate hotel, in Manchester. He had scarcely done so when a knock came at the door, and, opening it slightly, he inquired who was there, and what was wanted. The chambermaid, for it was she, replied, "Please, Sir, I want to slop the room." It is believed in well-informed quarters that she wished to empty the slops. But to slop the room!

**A VEIL OF MIST**

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fevers prevail no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble, and rheumatism.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

**Hunyadi János**

„It is the laxative against Constipation and Congestions."

(Dr. E. Monin, Paris.)

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

# THEY DEMAND RECOGNITION.

**Colored Republicans Say They Have Been Treated Badly.**

A mass meeting of colored Republicans was held last evening at Union Investment Hall, 114 West Fifty-third Street, to outline a plan to hold the negro vote solidly for such candidates as will administer the public trust committed to them, without discrimination of race or color. The call for the meeting set forth that the colored men had not received proper recognition in the matter of State and city appointments.

"In the government of the City of New-York, this treatment has been especially marked and manifest," says the circular. "In the recent appointment of Magistrates, not only was the race left without recognition, but the appointing power would not consent to consider the names of competent and representative negro lawyers presented by a committee of respectable citizens. In the appointment of School Commissioners and School Inspectors, we venture to say that all nationalities are represented—Jews, Elamites, Parthians, Cretes, and Greeks—but not a man of African descent is to be found in the composition of that board in this city, although we have not only a school population of colored children, but schools distinctively colored.

"The Mayor has given no consideration to our race, and when approached on the subject denied that he had discriminated against them, but, on the contrary, had treated them with consideration, as far as he was concerned. In support of the statement he referred to the appointment made by him of a colored man to the office of an assistant messengership in his department."

The Rev. Ernest Lyons, who called the meeting to order, said the time had come to lay aside all petty jealousies and personal feelings for the purpose of demanding justice for the race. "Some consideration should be given to the men who roll up their sleeves and do the work," he said. "The time has come when black men should stop fighting and cutting each others' throats, and join in one organization."

Charles F. Butler, Chairman of the Colored Republican County Committee, was chosen Chairman of the meeting. He appealed for union, and said that nothing could be accomplished unless the colored people united and made their demands.

Dr. Lyons moved the appointment of a Committee of Nine to wait on the Republican National Committee and demand recognition. "They are already figuring how they will capture the German, the Italian, or the Irish vote," he said, "but nothing is said about the Afro-American. It is understood that they are all right. We want a committee whom we can trust to wait the coming of Mark A. Hanna and see what he proposes to do for us."

A. C. Cowing said: "We are not here for the little lucre that is to be given out, but to demand our rights as substantial American citizens. We put the white men in the offices, and when the plums, puddings, and turkeys come around, they sit down to the feast."

There was considerable squabbling over the name of the organization, and this prompted Dr. Lyons to say: "If we keep on quarreling, we will get nothing. Call it anything. Call it the 'devil's meeting' if you want to, but let's stand together."

The Rev. D. W. Wishar said he voiced the same sentiments. "We want it so that when one weeps we shall all weep, and when one shouts we can all shout," he said.

The Chairman appointed the following committee: The Rev. Granville Hunt, Major Poole, the Rev. Ernest Lyons, Edward E. Lee, B. F. Miles, Jacob Simms, A. C. Cowing, Caleb Simms, and the Rev. D. W. Wishar. The committee will meet at 9 o'clock this morning, and will be at the Republican headquarters an hour later.

# TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

**Mrs. Mary Murphy Prevented from Swallowing Carbolic Acid.**

Mrs. Mary Murphy of 510 East Thirteenth Street attempted to commit suicide last night by taking carbolic acid in front of the Carmelite Church, in Twenty-fifth Street,

# The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—New-York vs. Brooklyn—4:00 P. M.
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TERRACE GARDEN—Black Hussar—8:00.

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In the Real Estate Field.
Election by Typographical Union No. 6.


### Gold Standard Nearly Everywhere.

From The Washington Star.

This is the way the world stands on the money question: Countries on the gold basis are the United States, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile. Russia is preparing to resume specie payments on the gold basis. India has stopped coinage of silver, and is aiming at the gold standard. Venezuela and Ecuador are about to change from silver to gold. Silver-standard countries are Mexico, Central America, Peru, Bolivia, Japan, China, and the Straits Settlements.

### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1895. | 1896. | TIMES. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 67 | 71 | 76 |
| 6 A. M. | 68 | 70 | 76 |
| 9 A. M. | 72 | 75 | 79 |
| 12 M. | 77 | 84 | 86 |
| 4 P. M. | 69 | 78 | 77 |
| 6 P. M. | 72 | 82 | 81 |
| 9 P. M. | 68 | 80 | 81 |
| 12 P. M. | 63 | 77 | 80 |

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....79.50
Weather Bureau .....78.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for the last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, followed by fair weather; cooler.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

To Readers Going Out of Town.

*The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.*

## SILVER, CONTRACTION, AND INFLATION.

The point as to which most of those who are taken by the notion of free silver are most confused is the effect upon prices. They think that with free coinage at 16 to 1 there will be a great deal coined, that this will be added to the currency now in existence, that prices will be greatly advanced, and that the "producers" particularly will gain thereby. But they do not really see what would be the course of things during the time that the added silver was being coined.

The actual amount of gold coin and certificates in circulation in the United States at any time during the last three years is substantially equal to the amount of silver coin and certificates, the former being somewhat larger most of the time than the latter. In other words, the gold money and the silver money of the country are about the same. The silver money has been kept at par with the gold money partly by the fact that, though the amount is very large, it is limited. Since 1893 there has been no increase of it, and under the law could not be. The fact that silver dollars and silver certificates have at all times been received at par by the Government for taxes and other dues has also aided in this result. Then all obligations of the Government have been paid in gold whenever the holder has wished gold. In this way the silver in circulation, about $500,000,000, has been kept at par with the same amount in gold.

But if the Chicago platform is to be followed, if limitless silver coinage is to be begun, and if the obligations of the Government, including United States notes, are no longer to be met in gold, it will be impossible to keep all the currency at par. There will be a considerable interval between the election of the Chicago candidate, if that can take place, and even the beginning of silver coinage. He must have a free-silver Congress to back him, and, even with that, from six months to a year must pass before a law can be passed. When it is passed, the mints are capable of coining only a limited amount—about $60,000,000 a year—so that the actual process of inflating the currency by means of free coinage would be a very slow one. Probably at least three years would go by before any addition to the currency could be made that would seriously affect prices. In the meantime there would come about the severest contraction, inevitably accompanied by the most general and cruel depression that the country has ever suffered.

The election would be a declaration that the gold standard would not be maintained. That would mean that we were going to pay our debts as far as possible in silver. All creditors would immediately set about trying to collect debts. The foreign creditors—that is, those who hold our securities, whether bonds or stocks—would send them back to us, and for these gold would have to be paid. That would of itself withdraw a good deal of currency from the country. Domestic creditors would be anxious to get their money and to get it in a form that would keep its value. They would try to turn it into gold and much of it for hoarding. With the certainty that our money was to be debased, men who had made loans on mortgages, running as most of them do from year to year by renewals, would collect them as fast as possible. Every one knows what the effect on business and prices is when all are eager to collect and no one wants to lend. That is what would happen if it were possible for the Chicago Populists to carry the next election.

If we were to adopt the free coinage of silver and stick to it for a long time, there would ultimately be inflation, with the artificial and passing prosperity that goes with inflation. But the first effect of a declaration by the country in favor of that policy would be contraction and incalculable distress. The burden would fall most heavily on the owners of mortgaged farms and on the wage earners, and all representations to the contrary are, for these classes especially, cruel cheats.

## THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The President is resolved that all the duties devolved upon our Government by the law of nations and upon our citizens by the neutrality laws of the United States shall be performed fully and faithfully. The proclamation issued from the State Department yesterday bears date the previous Tuesday. It recites the action of the court of last resort upon the cases arising under the neutrality laws in connection with "armed resistance to the established Government of Spain prevailing in the Island of Cuba" and the interpretation placed upon the neutrality laws. Under this interpretation and the proclamation the following offenses are defined:

1. Any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes "a military expedition or enterprise."

2. Furnishing or aiding in transportation for such "military expedition or enterprise," which is declared to be providing or preparing the means therefor.

3. The act of one of two or more who have conspired to commit any offense against the United States renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment.

The proclamation warns all citizens against violation of the laws thus interpreted and gives "notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted."

## WHEAT CROPS AND PRICES.

We have recently shown by reference to official reports how the prices of corn, oats, hops, barley, potatoes, and apples in this country have been depressed in obedience to the law of supply and demand, owing to the production of enormous crops. The increase of the crops of certain cereals since 1873 is indicated by the following estimates, in bushels, of the Department of Agriculture:

| | 1873. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 281,255,000 | 467,103,000 |
| Corn | 932,274,000 | 2,151,139,000 |
| Oats | 270,340,000 | 824,444,000 |
| Rye | 15,142,000 | 27,210,000 |
| Barley | 32,044,000 | 87,373,000 |
| Buckwheat | 7,838,000 | 15,341,000 |
| Total | 1,538,893,000 | 3,572,610,000 |

With respect to wheat we shall point out briefly now some of the leading causes of the decline in price. The increase in the domestic crop cannot be shown fully by a comparison between the yield of 1873 and that of 1895 or by tables setting forth the crops at intervals of five years since 1870, because the most notable expansion took place between 1890 and 1895 and—this is admitted by substantially all the best authorities—was not completely measured by the reports of the Government.

During the eight years from 1869 to 1876, both included, the wheat crop of the United States exceeded 300,000,000 bushels only once, (in 1874,) and the annual average for those years was only 268,575,000 bushels.

For the four years immediately following 1876 the average was 432,905,000. In 1882 a crop of more than 500,000,000 bushels was harvested for the first time.

Coming down to 1889, we are at the beginning of the period of greatest output. In the following table we have enlarged the estimates of the Government by the additions which are suggested by the Statistical Annual of The Cincinnati Price Current. These additions are based upon reports of the distribution of the several crops:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1889 | 490,560,000 |
| 1890 | 430,000,000 |
| 1891 | 675,000,000 |
| 1892 | 550,000,000 |
| 1893 | 475,000,000 |
| 1894 | 515,000,000 |
| 1895 | 467,103,000 |
| Annual average | 514,666,143 |

The enormous crop of 1891 was accompanied by large crops of other cereals, but there was an exceptional demand for wheat abroad, owing to the partial failure of the crop in Europe. Consequently the exports in the fiscal year immediately following the harvest rose to more than 255,000,000 bushels, (wheat, and flour in terms of wheat,) the average for three years preceding having been about 100,000,000. The value of our exports of breadstuffs in that phenomenal year was almost $300,000,000.

Still, a large quantity was carried over, and another very large crop in the following year served to depress the price. Moreover, it could not reasonably be expected that the European crop would continue to be small. Other "surplus" wheat countries, stimulated by the very profitable experience of the United States, enlarged their outputs. Here are suggestive figures showing the growth in Russia and Argentina:

| | 1891. | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | 168,846,000 | 326,734,000 | 366,000,000 |
| Argentina | 32,000,000 | 56,750,000 | 80,000,000 |

We have continued to grow large crops, but as the price is determined in the European market to which our large surplus is exported, and other "surplus" countries have been striving with great energy to obtain a good share of the trade, prices have fallen and have remained low. Commenting upon the condition of the crops, the veteran crop reporter, Mr. PRIME of Illinois, said in The World yesterday: "The question this season has not been how big a crop we could grow, but how we could take care of and get rid of the surpluses of the crops of previous years. The year 1896 came to the country with the elevators and the granaries practically bursting with corn, oats, and wheat. Low prices stared us in the face, and until a very recent date this condition of things continued until we have scored the lowest values of grain that the country has seen. Notwithstanding this situation, the farmers of the United States continued, as they have done for the last few years, to put in a full crop of grain of all kinds, with the exception of the Spring wheat crop."

We have not attempted to consider all the causes of the decline in the price of American wheat. It should be remembered, for example, that several European nations have been stimulating the domestic production of cereals by legislation. Other causes deserve some attention and may be pointed out at another time. But there is enough in the facts we have cited to convince any intelligent and fair-minded farmer that the cause of the decline was not what is called by some persons "the demonetization of silver in 1873."

## THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

The verdict of the jury against JAMESON and his filibusters, almost inevitably according to the British custom in such matters, involves an investigation into the affairs of the South Africa Company. A motion for such an investigation was made yesterday by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and on Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S motion the investigating committee was authorized also to inquire into the connection of the company with JAMESON'S raid.

This action brings up the whole matter in a way that will make it very difficult for the Government either to shirk an inquiry or to evade the results of it. And yet it is an extremely awkward matter for the Government to deal justly with, because the Government represents "society" and society is enlisted on the side of the company. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has managed to keep his personal record in the matter entirely clean, and he is in a position to push the inquiry to the utmost, whithersoever it leads. He will probably not push it less zealously because some of his Tory allies or even his official colleagues may be made uncomfortable.

Since the publication of the cipher telegrams nobody can doubt what the result ought to be. It ought to be the forfeiture of the charter of the South Africa Company. Neither the trotting off of CECIL RHODES into the wilderness as a volunteer scapegoat nor any other subterfuge ought to protect the company that has been levying war on a friendly State. The struggle between those who demand and those who resist the doing of justice promises to be very interesting.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

When the Democratic Club communed with itself on Tuesday evening and came to the conclusion that it did not know its own mind it afforded an example of how a Democratic organization of substance and standing ought not to behave in this campaign. Unquestionably a great majority of the membership of the club will refuse to support BRYAN. The club ought to have said so at its meeting.

It was urged that decisive action against the Chicago ticket would lead to resignations from the club. What of that? The Democratic Club is one of the leading organizations of the party in the City of New-York. If in this National crisis it is afraid to speak its mind, it might as well disband. The resignations of a dozen, a score, or a hundred silver men or timid and time-serving politicians who pretend to be silver men would be a minor evil compared to any action which leaves the attitude of the club open to conjecture. Col. MCANERNEY talked sound doctrine when he said:

"Our delegates wisely refused to vote for either their platform or candidates. Men who live by politics or who have political aspirations may timidly seek to dodge the burning issue of this campaign under the threats of being considered irregular. If your house or church is on fire, will you stand idly by and see it consumed because the incendiaries are of your own household or congregation?

"Let us stand firmly together for honesty against repudiation in an open, manly contest, which will restore confidence and thorough Democracy. These Populistic Democrats told us they would not be governed by any convention that failed to adopt their destructive principles, and yet they talk of 'regularity.' They will come to us, clad in the stolen armor of Democracy; let us heed them not. Let us, for the sake of the principles of true Democracy and the welfare of our country, sincerely welcome them to political graves."

If BRYAN, with all his antecedent threats of bolting if an honest platform and an honest candidate were presented to the party by its convention, is to be considered "regular," if fellowship with the wild men of the St. Louis Conventions is exacted as a test of party loyalty, then it is time that Democrats of the older faith should withdraw from the communion, expunge the name of JEFFERSON from the roll of the saints, and give the invading horde the fullest opportunity to set up a hagiology of their own.

## ONE EXCELLENT FEATURE.

We have felt it to be our duty to point out serious objections to two of the principal features of that part of a municipal charter which has lately been submitted to public criticism; namely, the provision for a Municipal Assembly of two chambers and the plan for a federation of boroughs with certain independent local functions. But we are disposed to commend very strongly the provisions which relate to the Mayor and the administrative departments of the City Government. They are in full accord with the principle of concentrated responsibility, which is approved by experience in this country.

In the first place, the departments are made single-headed, with the exception of Taxes and Assessments and Docks. The reason in favor of the general principle of single-headed departments is clear enough, and we have been having for nearly a year and a half a very illuminating experience on the subject. Col. WARING has been showing the advantage of undivided power and responsibility at the head of the Street Cleaning Department. Suppose that department had been under three or four Commissioners at once, what likelihood is there that we should have had satisfactory results? The Police Commission has shown the enormous disadvantage of a board so constructed as to be liable to dead-locks, and the Fire Commission has shown that, even with a controlling majority, division and wrangling are not avoided.

Single-headed departments are the thing for efficient and responsible administration beyond doubt. Not less important is the Mayor's untrammeled power of removal as well as of appointment. His responsibility is not complete without the power of selecting the men who are to have charge of the departments, and the power of selection is liable to be rendered of no avail if mistakes cannot be rectified. If for any reason the head of a department proves a failure or even a disappointment, the Mayor should have the power to change it, and it is no more a dangerous power than the original power of appointment.

Under such a system of concentrated responsibility we should doubtless see two very important results. The people would realize the great importance of the election of a Mayor of the highest character and capacity, and men of that stamp would be willing to take the office. It would elevate the office in the estimation of the people and make it necessary to have candidates who would command confidence. Such a man, once elected, would feel the full weight of responsibility and exercise the utmost care in the selection of men for the heads of departments. The success and credit of his administration and his own reputation would depend upon it. Removing his own appointees would be a serious matter, and the power would not be exercised without sufficient reason. There would be a watchful public sentiment, because the final responsibility would be with the people. In this particular matter the Sub-Committee on Draft has started right.

## WHY SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FEAR DIVISION.

The reply of a leading sound-money Democrat of Florida to Gen. BRAGG in regard to organizing Democratic support for a third ticket in that State is doubtless indicative of a general feeling in the South beyond the line of border States which extends from Maryland to Missouri. He declared in effect that dread of the harm that would come from disruption of the party would induce the Democrats of Florida to "stand by the Chicago nominees" and maintain "Democratic supremacy in domestic affairs."

Florida is becoming one of the most advanced of Southern States and the sound-money sentiment is strong there. The delegation to the Chicago Convention was divided, but there was little sympathy for Populism in it. Seven of the eight delegates voted for the resolution approving the present National Administration. Three of them voted against the platform that was adopted, and the vote on candidates was divided throughout. But now the party is practically united in support of the ticket, not because it is for free coinage of silver, but because it fears the effect of "disruption" upon "Democratic supremacy in domestic affairs." No doubt a similar feeling will have a like effect in other Southern States, and it suggests a difficulty with which the Democrats of that section have to deal that is not shared in the North.

The fear of Southern Democrats of dividing their forces is largely due to the policy of interference so long insisted upon by Northern Republicans. They feel that it is vastly important to their States to have the same control in matters relating to the suffrage and to the management of elections that is exercised in the North, and they dread the possibility of "force bills" and the interference of Federal authority in these matters. That is why the Republican Party itself has gained no headway, but has rather lost ground, in the South in the last twenty years. It is why divisions in State politics have produced third parties, and it has been the chief stimulus to the Populist Party in that section. Dissatisfied Democrats could not bring themselves to vote the Republican ticket, and Populists, however anti-Democratic they might be upon State issues, have been constrained to oppose force bills and Federal interference.

The St. Louis Convention of June made no declaration savoring of sectionalism and no reference to "fair elections." It did not in terms abandon the policy of interference, but it dropped it out of the party platform. It is argued that there is no more danger of force bills and Federal interference with State elections, but the feelings produced by persisting in that policy for thirty years cannot be eradicated at once. Their existence explains why there is little chance that sound-money Democrats in the South will vote the Republican ticket in a Presidential election on any terms and why they dread the effect of dividing the party vote by supporting a separate Democratic ticket. If the Republicans had been pursuing a liberal and conciliatory policy for the last ten or fifteen years and trying to help the Southern people to solve their suffrage difficulties instead of making it harder for them, they could profit now by a new division in that part of the country on the all-important money question.

Commissioner LYMAN is a little confused in regard to the effect of the civil service law and rules upon the appointment of his special agents. His statement shows plainly that there is no defect in the law, except for the preference given to veterans. This, unfortunately, is imperative, and leaves no discretion to the Civil Service Commissioners any more than to the Excise Commissioner. Under it, as he says, he "may be compelled to appoint a man bearing a certificate of incompetency." His criticism of "the system" really applies to this provision only, and with this the Legislature has but limited power to deal, while the Commissioner has none at all.

If there be one class more than another whose loyalty to sound money shows how deeply honesty and patriotism are involved in this canvass, it is the veterans of the war. The organization started yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel of a Non-Partisan Sound-Money Veterans' League, with Gen. SICKLES, Democrat, at its head, and Gen. PORTER as Vice President, is a significant incident. As far back as 1868, when the question of inflation and repudiation was forced upon the Nation, there were multitudes of loyal Democrats who refused to support Mr. SEYMOUR because he stood on an unsound platform. "We vote as we fought" was the terse way in which one of their leaders put it. The honor of the country is as much linked now with the gold standard as it was a generation since with the payment of the bonds in specie and not in paper, and as it was in 1861 with the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution.

## NAVAL RESERVES TO CAMP.

Some of the Features of Their Two Days' Outing at Sands Point.

The detail from the First Naval Battalion which has been ordered for duty at camp at Sands Point, L. I., to-morrow and Sunday, will leave the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Quartermasters will report in the pilot house of the transport for instruction in handling vessels through Hell Gate. The detail will arrive at camp at 9:30 A. M., and at 10 o'clock there will be sub-calibre practice with Hotchkiss guns, with the target buoyed 600 yards off the west shore of the camp site.

There will be a fleet drill at 1 o'clock, and review of the fleet in column of vessels under sails and oars at 2 o'clock. Inspection is ordered for 3:30 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock there will be a review as a battalion of infantry by the inspecting officer.

The sham battle will be held in the evening, with the attack shortly after 8 o'clock. The attacking fleet will consist of four boats manned by officers and men of the Fourth Division, under command of Lieut. Stayton. The defending party will consist of the Second Division and details from the First and Third Divisions, under command of Lieut. Dimock. The uniform of the attacking party will be white, and of the defending party, blue. The signal to cease firing will be the "retreat" sounded by the bugle, when the divisions will form and await orders from the commanding officer.

## FIRE IN M. S. WORMSER'S HOME.

The Parlor Slightly Damaged Before the Flames Were Extinguished.

The home of Morris S. Wormser, at 14 East Sixty-second Street, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The house is lighted by gas, but electric wires are used for igniting the gas jets. The electric wires in the wall of the parlor on the side toward the hall became crossed, and the strong current of electricity set fire to the woodwork in the wall behind a large mirror. The members of Mr. Wormser's family are away from home, and the house is under the care of a servant and a young man, a relative of the family. The young man smelled the smoke and sent out an alarm. The firemen arrived promptly, and the flames were quickly extinguished.

Mr. Wormser's loss is small and is covered by insurance. A representative of the Fire Marshal's office said that if the fire could have had a few minutes further headway the house might have been destroyed. The house contains many rare paintings and much costly furniture.

## CANADIAN MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS

The Premier and All Members of His Cabinet Returned.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 30.—The Constitution of Canada requires that members of the new Administration shall present themselves to their constituents for re-election. Consequently, elections were held to-day in the constituencies which are represented by members of the recently formed Liberal Government.

W. Laurier, the new Premier, contested the district of Quebec, (East,) and was returned without opposition. The following were also returned without opposition: Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, for South Oxford, Ontario; Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, for Brome, Quebec; W. Hulock, Postmaster General, for North York, Ontario; Sir Henry Joly, Minister of Inland Revenue, for Port Neuf, Quebec; F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, for Kings, N. S., and Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General, for Quebec County.

## EXPOSITION BUILDINGS BURNED.

Nevertheless the Montreal Exhibition Will Open in September.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The Montreal Exhibition buildings were almost totally burned this morning. Flames first broke out in the powerhouse of the Montreal Park and Island Railroad Company, at the north end of the exhibition grounds.

The powerhouse, the main exhibition building, a large wooden structure with a glass dome, and other buildings, were reduced to ashes in a short time. The remaining buildings quickly followed.

The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The work of rebuilding the structures will be commenced immediately. It is not believed that the conflagration will retard the opening of the exhibition, which is scheduled for September next. The insurance on the property destroyed is about $100,000.

## MR. VANDERBILT STILL IMPROVES.

But It Is Not True that He Can Walk Around His Room.

The following dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Cornelius Vanderbilt's physician:

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.

Mr. Vanderbilt's condition shows slow but steady progress toward recovery. He has passed a comfortable day.

The statement said to have been made by me that he was able to walk about his room is entirely untrue and misleading.

He is still confined to his bed.

JAMES W. MCLANE, M. D.

### Congressman Washington Declines.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

In a frank, manly open letter to the Democrats of this district, the Hon. Joseph E. Washington states his reasons for declining to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. Mr. Washington, as do many Democrats in this district, believes that the Chicago platform, if carried into effect, will not bring about bimetallism, but will bring about silver monometallism, and this he is unwilling to advocate, not being a monometallist, but a bimetallist, advocating the largest possible use of silver kept at par with gold. Not being in accord with the platform, not wishing to cause possible antagonisms and dissensions in the party, not desiring to place many of his warm and earnest friends in false attitudes, Mr. Washington frankly states his position and declines to be a candidate. For ten years he has made a faithful, efficient, hard-working member of Congress; he has served the people of this district in an honorable, upright manner; he has been of immense advantage to this district, he has won the esteem and regard of the members of the many Congresses he has served in, and during all these years there has been no attack upon his record.

### Wicks—Hawley.

Sarah Carmen Hawley and David Irving Wicks of Brooklyn were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, 304 West Seventy-second Street, this city. The Rev. Dr. Eccleston of Rosebank, S. I., performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, James L. Hawley. Miss Esther Hawley, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a yellow satin gown, with trimmings of embroidered chiffon. Harry Berrien was the best man, and the ushers were George F. Sawtelle and George N. Gilbert. The bride is a petite brunette, and was attired in a handsome white satin gown, trimmed with orange blossoms. Music was furnished by an orchestra, and the rooms of the house were decorated with smilax, masses of roses, and other flowers. Many relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The rice which was distributed among the guests was showered upon themselves, as the bride and bridegroom, in starting on their wedding tour, took their departure by way of the roof and an adjoining house.

## RAN DOWN SCHOONER VANDALIA.

Sunk in Sound by the Massachusetts—The Crew Was Rescued.

The steamboat Massachusetts of the Providence and Stonington Line, which plies between New-York and Providence, ran down the two-masted fishing schooner Vandalia shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning while on her trip to New-York.

The collision ocurred in a fog near Cornfield Shoals Lightship, Long Island Sound.

The schooner, which was owned by W. Hart of Fulton Market, was manned by a crew of Portugese, ten in number, including Capt. F. da C. Biatriz, and left New-London Tuesday to go south of New-York on a fishing cruise. She had aboard 25 tons of ice and 15,000 mossbunkers for bait.

John Cardoza, one of the crew, who was at the wheel, said that it was thick, and he saw the lights of the Massachusetts only about two minutes before she was upon them. She was nearly dead ahead, the schooner being on the starboard tack and headed about northeast.

Two men were on the lookout, one armed with a foghorn, and the Captain was on deck. The others were asleep below. Sailing lights were lit, but the steamboat seemed unaware of the presence of the fisherman. Cardoza said he eased off the sheets as the steamboat drew near, hoping to clear her, but it was too late. All hands were called on deck, and had barely time to get to the boats when the prow of the Massachusetts struck her on the starboard quarter.

No one stopped to see how big a hole had been made. The boats were quickly lowered, and all hands jumped in. They had barely cleared away when the schooner sank.

The men were picked up by the steamboat and brought to the city.

Capt. O. Griffin of the Massachusetts said yesterday that the fog was very thick, and he had been working slowly through it all the way from Providence. The schooner was not made out till the steamboat was almost upon her.

The Massachusetts carried 200 passengers. Few of them were aware of what had happened, and there was, therefore, no excitement. Scratched paint was the only mark observable on the steamboat's bows.

The Vandalia, which registered fifty-two tons, was forty years old.

## SCHOONER RUNS INTO THE PATRIA.

Not Badly Damaged—Ocean Liner's Lifeboat Carried Away.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patria, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg was run into in the lower bay by the three-masted schooner Melissa A. Willey, bound for Norfolk, in ballast.

Pilot J. M. Leonard, who was on the bridge of the Patria with Capt. Bauer at the time, said that at 7:35 A. M. the Patria had just rounded the Southwest Spit and was heading up the regular ship channel, when the Willey was observed heading to the eastward with her sheets eased off.

Capt. Bauer stopped the Patria and ordered the ship's engines reversed at full speed in order to allow the schooner to cross her bows. He blew the regular whistle to indicate that she was stopped and backing engines.

The schooner apparently understood, but as she drew near her helmsman suddenly put his wheel hard a-port, so that her bowsprit struck the steamship on the port side, aft, carrying away the big lifeboat which was swinging outboard, and also damaging another lifeboat, besides doing other minor damage.

The Willey had her bowsprit broken off short, but apparently suffered no other damage. She was towed back to an anchorage in the upper bay by the tug Edna B. King.

## FIRE SPLENDORS IN HALIFAX BAY.

Old Bark Blown Up as a Climax to the Illumination.

HALIFAX, July 30.—One of the greatest features of the carnival programme was the harbor illumination to-night. It began shortly after dark, and was on a magnificent scale. Electricity, fireworks, Chinese lanterns, gas, bonfires, electric searchlights, ships' lanterns and everything that could make a spark or glimmer contributed to the display.

The opening salute was fired from the heavy guns in the fort on George's Island.

A moving procession of gayly lighted and decorated boats was an exceedingly pretty and striking one. The boats were all supplied with colored fires, which were burning constantly. A large number of steamers, yachts, and small boats took part in the parade, which was divided into three sections. Four searchlights were operated from the British warships Tartar and Intrepid, while the Crescent was lighted from stem to stern and to masthead with an immense number of incandescent lamps.

The blowing up of an old bark took place in the middle of the harbor at 10:30. The doomed vessel was piled with several hundred sugar barrels containing a great quantity of explosives and chemicals, and was fired by a submarine battery, illustrating the submarine defenses of the Port of Halifax.

## BLOXHAM SHIFTS HIS GROUND.

Nominee for Governor of Florida Now Declares for Free Silver.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.—W. D. Bloxham, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Florida, in his letter of acceptance, issued to-day, indorses the Chicago platform and nominees. Mr. Bloxham, who has been considered a gold-standard man, says:

"The Democratic Party has always stood for bimetallism, and the declaration in our National platform of 'unalterable opposition' to monometallism, is but in accord with the past record of the party.

"Its declaration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, coming as the authoritative enunciation of the highest tribunal known to our party, finds the Democracy of Florida pledged by our State Convention to its indorsement. I give to that declaration and the nominees of our National Convention my full and loyal support."

## PERSONALS.

—Herr Heinrich von Levay, the only Jewish member in the House of Magnates at Buda-Pesth, has been baptized, and now intends to resign. At the time when the upper house of Hungary was reformed, Herr Levay was named a member because it was deemed necessary that at least one Jew should form part of it. Now that he has become a Christian he feels he has no right to his seat, which was given him under different circumstances.

—Mgr. Clari, Bishop of Viterbo, where Leo XIII. received his first communion, has been received by the Pope, to whom he stated that the subscription for the restoration of the Church of St. Rosa, in commemoration of the event, was well advanced, in Viterbo alone 15,000f. had been collected. The sacred pyx used at the Pope's first communion has been preserved, and will be offerd to him by the committee constituted for carrying out the restorations.

—The subscriptions in England to the Drummond Castle Relief Fund amount to £16,063 12s. 10d. This sum, added to £3,035 1s. 7d., raised by the South African Merchants' Committee and The African Review, makes a total amount of £19,098 13s. 5d.

—Davidson, the English sculptor, has bowed to the wishes of the Inverness Town Council and consented to provide his statue of Flora Macdonald with a pair of shoes and stockings, and no doubt garters.

—Among the wedding presents given to Princess Maud is a ring from Wales, made of native gold. Small quantities of the yellow metal are still to be found in the rivers of that province.

# BETRAYED BY A WOMAN

## CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE ISLE OF PINES PLOT.

### The Cuban Prisoners Intended to Overpower the Guard, Capture a Gunboat, and Make Their Escape—A Woman's Anxiety to Have the Governor of the Island Hanged Causes the Failure of the Conspiracy—The Conspirators Flee.

MADRID, July 30.—The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs further details of the attempted rising among the political prisoners confined on the Isle of Pines, mention of which was made in these dispatches last night.

From the details given it is almost certain that the plot would have been successfully carried out had it not unintentionally been betrayed by a woman through her anxiety for its accomplishment.

Since the outbreak of the insurrection a great number of persons who were known to be supporters of the rebels or who were suspected of secretly aiding them have been transported to the Isle of Pines, which lies some fifty miles off the southwestern part of Cuba. Among the prisoners are a number of women, who, it is learned, took an active part in the conspiracy. The prisoners are nominally confined in the inland cities of Nueva Gerona and Santa Fé, the capital, but they are allowed more or less liberty, according to the nature of their offenses, strong military guards being employed to prevent the prisoners leaving the cities and attempting to reach the shores of the island.

Some of the more desperate of the Cubans in Santa Fé concluded that if all the prisoners combined they could overcome their guards and make their way to liberty. Their plan was to seize the arms of the troops while the latter were at church, and then make their way to the coast, where they intended to capture a gunboat that is employed in doing patrol duty around the island.

Another detail of the plan was to seize Col. Berriz, the Governor of the island, while he was going to mass and hang him. Some of the Cubans apparently hung back from this part of the plan, and it was while they were being urged on by one of the women conspirators that the plot was betrayed.

Soldiers who were passing the place where the Cubans were gathered heard the woman, whose excitement had got the better of her discretion, vehemently exhorting the men to capture the Governor and kill him. The soldiers immediately informed the Governor of the plot, and the promptest measures were taken to frustrate it and punish the conspirators.

The woman who had been heard urging the Cubans to hang the Governor and twenty men suspected of being the ringleaders of the proposed revolt were at once placed in irons. They will be sent to Havana for trial by a court-martial. The others implicated in the plot learned of its betrayal and fled to the far interior of the island, where, in a mountainous country and broad swamps, the authorities will have a hard task to recapture them, unless they are forced to submission by prospects of starvation.

A steamer with 200 troops to reinforce those already on the island has sailed from Batabano.

## WEYLER'S FRUIT ORDER.

### A Great Deal of Injury Inflicted on Shippers.

BOSTON, July 30.—Capt. Rasmussen of the Danish steamer Tyr, which arrived this forenoon from Gibara, Cuba, with a cargo of 10,500 bunches of bananas, says that since the proclamation of Gen. Weyler closing the ports of Sama and Banes to steamers engaged in the fruit trade has been in force considerable loss of time and money and damage to fruit have been entailed.

There are now in port at Gibara ten steamers belonging to Dumois & Co. of New-York and of Bergen, Norway, which have been delayed there for some days, and the loss to owners can easily be summed up when it is taken into consideration that the daily expense of each vessel is close in the neighborhood of $100.

Fruit from the above-named proscribed ports is taken down to Gibara in lighters, a distance of about sixty miles, and as a result steamers are delayed three or four days, and when the fruit arrives in American ports it is not in such good condition as when shipped direct from these ports.

## INSURGENTS NEAR HAVANA.

### The Release of Prisoners Proves a Farce.

KEY WEST, July 30.—Private advices by the steamer Mascotte state that Augustine Cervantes, an officer in the insurgent army, was killed in the battle at Sarasota, in the Province of Camaguey, between Gen. Gomez and Jovellanos.

It is reported that the insurgents under the command of Zayas, Collazo, Acosta, and Valencia, about 10,000 strong, are in the neighborhood of Havana.

The reported liberating of prisoners on the Queen's birthday proved a farce. Only a few Spanish soldiers who had committed some minor offenses were liberated, and these few were sent back to the army, a worse punishment than being in the Cabanas.

## ARMS SEIZED IN CANADA.

### It Is Alleged that They Were Destined for Cuba.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 30.—Sixteen cases of guns, containing 320 pieces, from Belgium, consigned to various Canadian points, were seized at the Custom House here to-day, at the instance of the Spanish Consul in this city, acting under instructions from the Spanish Consul General at Montreal.

It is stated that the firearms were to be reshipped to Cuban filibusters by way of New-York. Capt. Hina, brother of the Spanish Minister of War, who visited this place a few days ago, is supposed to have been on the look-out for the shipment of these guns.

### Another Cuban Defeat.

HAVANA, July 30.—Col. Perol reports that his command has had an engagement with the insurgents near Gabriel, Province of Havana, in which the rebels were defeated, losing forty-five men, including their leader, Zayas. The Spanish loss was one man killed and three Lieutenants and fourteen privates wounded.

## ADDRESS TO THE PUERTO RICANS.

### Anti-Spanish Views Would Encourage a Revolt on the Island.

A revolutionary address emanating from Dr. J. Julio Henna of 8 West Fortieth Street, as President in the United States of the Revolutionary Committee of Puerto Rico, has been sent to that Spanish possession for promulgation.

Anti-Spanish views are that a disposition to revolt against Spanish rule on the Island of Puerto Rico will be encouraged to the point of action. The intent of the address was such, and the plan was to have it read in the principal centres of population in the seven departments and on the Island of Vieguez.

Dr. Henna in his address speaks of Puerto Rico as "a down-trodden Spanish dependency, and one of the last vestiges of an accursed colonial system." Alluding to the free institutions of the United States the doctor says:

> I cannot conceive how it can be possible that, so near the shores of this classic land of liberty, the most old-fashioned and ignorant of European nations still carries on a mediaeval form of Government embodying the absolute negation of the right of man.

Comparing Cuba and the uprisings there with Puerto Rico, Dr. Henna says that it pains him to reflect that Puerto Rico, which has suffered and still suffers even greater oppression, "serves as a sort of footstool and shield for the merciless tyrant, thus affording a pompous argument to this tyrant to defend the so-called excellence of her ominous bondage," and adds that all the so-called prosperity of Boringuen and the boasted surplus of her wealth serve but to forge the chains and not to further progress and well being, nor to present her to the civilized world as a model of happiness and prosperity.

Attacking Spanish figures in relation to Puerto Rico's prosperity and the distribution of the revenues, Dr. Henna says:

> Out of the total revenues, $3,297,255 are allotted to Spain, her army officers, &c., and only a minimum part of the remaining $650,626 is assigned to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as the officers of the Public Works Department absorb nearly all of it, and they are also Spaniards. After viewing this sad and faithful picture of this true state of affairs in the island, it were idle to speak of its prosperity, or in praise of the Administration that has impoverished this down-trodden colony. The Minister of the Colonies, referring to the surplus revenues for three years, which he says amount to $1,750,909, pointing thereto as an evident proof of the excellence of the Spanish Administration and the welfare of a colony where the sad heritage of civil discord is unknown, presents the darkest features of the mournful situation, contributing therewith to refute his own assertions.

Concluding the address Dr. Henna says:

> Spain oppresses and Puerto Rico submits. From this free land to where my political convictions have brought me, and where I have voluntarily set up my abode as an adopted citizen of a glorious country, in order to be neither a victim, witness, nor accomplice of the tyrannical system which drains the lifeblood of my beloved native land, to you I constantly turn my eyes and thoughts, my brothers, longing to see our mother break asunder the chains which now bind her to ignominious slavery and degradation.
>
> And, now, when the Spanish press and officials are hypocritically seeking a justification for their misdeeds, comparing Puerto Rico, the "happy and faithful island," with Cuba, pointing to the latter island as an example of base ingratitude, I am naturally moved by a deep feeling of patriotic indignation to exhort you to lift up your voice, and give the lie to those mendacious officials and would convert Puerto Ricans into hired witnesses of the tyrant, while at the same time they shower upon them all sorts of infamies and iniquities

A pro-Spanish opinion on this manifesto was obtained from a gentleman prominently identified with the Associated Spanish and Cuban Press Bureau.

"It's all poppycock," he remarked as he laughed on reading the address. "It has taken a long time to concoct this hen, and it is a hoax. It's stale. It has been known of and expected, and nothing will come of it. Dr. Henna is a practical joker.

"Puerto Rico is in peace and enjoying all the liberties and prosperity it could desire. It has no public debt, and its comfort and security are such that no one there wants a change. If you want to know how Puerto Rico is governed, study the laws framed for it, and especially the reform law of 1895.

"Dr. Henna is a very good physician and an excellent fellow, and my personal friend, but a very bad politician. Assuming that there was a revolution in Puerto Rico, that could hurt Spain little and help the Cuban insurgents less. The island is, strategically, weak, and so laid out that a revolution could be put down in less than a month. But, bah! why revolt? Haven't the Puerto Ricans the troubles in Cuba as an object lesson?"

## THE ANARCHISTS WITHDRAW.

### Comparative Order Secured in the Socialist Congress.

LONDON, July 30.—The fourth day's session of the International Socialist Trades Congress, which is meeting in St. Martin's Town Hall, this city, managed to-day to put aside the disputes which have characterized the former proceedings, and to transact a little business, the first of the session, aside from fighting over the question of the admission of Anarchists as delegates.

The session to-day was presided over by Signor Ferri, an Italian delegate. After a little mild-mannered discussion the credentials question was dropped, and the Anarchists, who have made a most bitter fight for admission, withdrew.

The congress then proceeded to the discussion of the agrarian question. M. Van der Veld, a Belgian delegate, read a paper on behalf of M. Delory, the Socialist Mayor of Lille, France, who was suspended from office for having been concerned in the recent rioting in that city on the occasion of the arrival there of a number of German delegates to a Socialist congress. The writer of the paper contended that it was the first duty of the Socialists to organize the agricultural proletariat, and to continue the efforts for the amelioration of their condition until the land should be cultivated by society in a co-operative capacity. He held that it was left to every nation to formulate the best means to attain this end.

A discussion on the paper followed.

The congress adopted resolutions declaring that the only solution of the land question lay in Socialism, and congratulating the working classes in Russia upon their having awakened to the importance of the movement for the betterment of the condition of the working people throughout the world, and sent delegates to the congress, and wishing them success in their struggle against political tyranny.

Twenty Dutch trades-union delegates withdrew from the meeting, having become dissatisfied with the manner of conducting the congress, but one Dutch Socialist remained.

The congress declared in favor of the adoption of a political policy independent of all the old parties.

## ARE ORDINARY PRISONERS.

### Jameson and His Fellow-Convicts Enjoy No Special Privileges.

LONDON, July 30.—The unofficial report circulated last evening to the effect that Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, had ordered that Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for the part they took in the Transvaal raid should be treated as first-class misdemeanants proves to have been incorrect.

In the House of Commons to-day Patrick O'Brien, (Parnellite,) member for the City of Kilkenny, asked for information on the subject, which was furnished by the Home Secretary, who said that the court alone had the power to order the prisoners to be treated as first-class misdemeanants. No such order had been issued by the court, and hence the convicted men would be treated as ordinary prisoners.

In response to a further question, he said that he was unable to state at present whether the royal prerogative would be exercised, and an order issued in the name of the Queen for the treatment of the prisoners as first-class misdemeanants.

The preliminary step for an inquiry into the administration of the British South Africa Company was then taken by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made a motion for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members of the House to conduct the inquiry.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, concurred in the motion, which was agreed to by the House.

## WARSHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

### The Roma Sunk to Prevent an Explosion of Her Magazine.

ROME, July 30.—Lightning struck the coast defense war ship Roma to-day and set fire to her. The flames spread rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the crew to subdue them, and her commander, seeing that they were approaching the powder magazine, gave orders to attach a torpedo to the hull of the vessel and then for all hands to abandon ship.

When the small boats containing the crew were at a safe distance the torpedo was discharged, tearing a great hole in the hull and causing the Roma to sink quickly. Nobody was hurt.

The Roma was a central battery, wooden, single-screw, bark-rigged vessel of 5,370 tons. She was 261 feet 4 inches long, 57 feet 4 inches beam, and 24 feet 1 inch mean draught of water. She was built at Genoa in 1865. Her engines were of 2,819 indicated horse power, and she had a speed of thirteen knots. Her armament consisted of thirty-one large and magazine guns.

## POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

### Five Persons Instantly Killed and a Hundred Hurt at Funfkirchen.

BUDA-PESTH, July 30.—A powder magazine at Funfkirchen, capital of the County of Baranya, exploded this morning. The Town Hall was wrecked and other buildings in the vicinity were badly damaged.

So far as known, five persons were instantly killed. More than a hundred persons were injured, and it is thought a large proportion of them will die.

Some of the buildings in the vicinity of the magazine collapsed under the effects of the shock, and there is reason to believe that many of their inmates were buried in the ruins.

The municipal authorities, aided by the military, are making every effort to clear away the ruins and rescue those who may be imprisoned beneath them.

The magazine was but a short distance from the square in which the market is held. This was market day, and the square was crowded with rustics when the explosion occurred. Among the injured are many of these country people.

# MONEY TALK AT CANTON

## McKINLEY MAKES A SPEECH TO PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

### Pledges His Party to Keep All the Currency as Good as Gold—Calls on the People of the Country to Stand Unitedly Against Every Effort to Degrade the Coinage or Debase the National Credit—Must Have More Revenue.

CANTON, Ohio, July 30.—A delegation numbering about 500 from Knoxville, Penn., called on Major McKinley to-day. They arrived by special train over the Pennsylvania line at 4 o'clock. The Grand Army Band of Pittsburg was at the head of the delegation, and Major Emery Thompson acted as Grand Marshal. At Major McKinley's house, John P. Eberhart made the speech of introduction. It was eulogistic of Major McKinley, and expressed every confidence in his election as the next President of the United States.

Major McKinley, in reply, said:

> Mr. Eberhart and My Fellow-Citizens: I am glad, indeed, to meet and greet the Knoxville McKinley and Hobart Republican Club in this city, and at my home; and I thank you most cordially for traveling so long a distance to express your personal good-will to me and your devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party.
>
> You are right, Mr. Spokesman, in saying that the Republican Party stands now, as it has always stood, for a sound and stable currency, and for the maintenance of all its money of every kind at parity and always equal to the best money of the most civilized nations of the earth.
>
> A depreciated currency, as you have so well said, would work disaster to the interests of the people and to none more than the working-men and producers.
>
> Long years ago Daniel Webster said that they were the first to feel it and the last to recover from it. "A disordered currency," said he, "is fatal to industry, frugality, and economy. It fosters the spirit of speculation and extravagance. It is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields with the sweat of the poor man's brow."
>
> That which we call money, my fellow-citizens, and with which values are measured and settlements made must be as true as the bushel which measures the grain of the farmer, and as honest as the hours of labor which the man who tolls is required to give.
>
> The one must be as full and complete and as honest as the other. Our currency to-day is good—all of it as good as gold—and it is the unfaltering determination of the Republican Party to so keep and maintain it forever. It is the duty of the people of this country to stand unitedly against every effort to degrade our currency or debase our credit. [Cries of "They will."]
>
> They must unite now, as they have always united in the past, in every great crisis of our country's history. When the country seemed wildly bent on inflation preceding the resumption of specie payments, the sober sense of the American people, without regard to party, united and dammed that threatened tide of irredeemable paper money and repudiation, and placed and kept the Nation on the rock of public honor, sound finance, and honest currency.
>
> You have rightly stated, Sir, that the Republican Party not only believes in sound money and the highest public faith and honor on the part of the Government of the United States to all its creditors, but also that it believes in a tariff which, while raising money enough to conduct the Government economically administered, will serve the highest and best interests of American labor, American agriculture, American commerce, and American citizenship. Some of our political opponents seem to be saying that the tariff question is settled. If we are not wrong in interpreting their meaning, we think they are right, and thank them for the confession.
>
> We believe that the tariff question is settled—settled in the minds and hearts of the American people, and settled on the side of protection.
>
> But, however firmly it may be settled in the public mind, it is not yet settled in public law. What is in the hearts and consciences of the people touching any public question is not effective until it is written in public statute, and this can only be done through the exercise of the elective franchise in the choice of a Congress of the United States, which makes our public laws. No one, I take it, will regard the present tariff law as a last and final settlement of the question. Whatever may be our differences about the economical principle upon which tariff legislation should be made, all agree that the present tariff law is a failure, even as a revenue measure.
>
> So, without discussing the principle of free trade or protection, everybody must appreciate that no law is a settlement which creates every month a deficiency in the public treasury.
>
> The people of this country are not satisfied with such an enactment, and will not be satisfied until a public law shall express the public will in a statute which will provide adequate revenues for the needs of the Government, full security for its credit, and ample protection to the labor, capital, and energy of the American people.
>
> I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this friendly call, and assure you that it will give me pleasure to meet each and every one of you personally.

A dispatch was received here this morning that over 300 old soldiers from Guernsey County would be here to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Among the callers to-day were Secretary M. J. Downing of the National Republican League, with headquarters at Chicago; John F. Goodnow, a prominent Minnesota Republican, President of the Minneapolis Baseball Association, and one of the strongest McKinley workers in his State; ex-Congressman Alexander C. White of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, who served with Major McKinley in the Forty-ninth Congress, and is now a candidate for reelection; Ralph C. Levering of Marysville, Tenn.; William Whitman of Boston, and M. Hathaway of Cleveland.

## LEAVES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

### Evening Gazette of Yonkers Supports Republican Nominees.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 30.—The Evening Gazette, which has heretofore been a Democratic newspaper, has come out for the Republican Party, and will support McKinley and Hobart and the local Republican nominees.

It is said that Mayor John G. Peene, who lately has been at variance with The Yonkers Statesman, the old Republican daily, Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman, and other prominent Republican officials are the owners of The Evening Gazette stock. J. G. P. Holden, who for over forty years edited The Gazette, retired and sold out to the syndicate.

## INFORMATION ABOUT SILVER.

### Important Pamphlet Prepared by Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In view of the great number of requests for information on financial questions, the Treasury Department has prepared a pamphlet of fifty-four pages, answering as nearly as can be foreseen the questions asked and expected to be asked. The book gives a history of United States bonds from the time of the earliest issues, and tells how they were disposed of; a history of coinage of all sorts, and Treasury issues of paper money of every description now in circulation; a description of the various kinds of notes—ten in number—and a statement of the amounts issued and in circulation. Fractional currency also has a paragraph, and the system of redemption of United States notes is explained.

The statistics are very elaborate, covering the world's production of gold and silver, American production from 1792 to 1895; monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world, and a summary of monetary events since 1786, arranged chronologically; the value, weight, and fineness of all American coins, and the changes and dates of each issue.

The purpose of the department is to send a copy of this book to every person applying for information, with the page and paragraph marked which contains the answer to the query propounded.

### Died from a Horse's Kick.

A truckman on his way home Wednesday stopped at a saloon at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. Walter Miller, six years old, and some companions were playing ball near by, and while the truckman was inside the saloon, the ball was knocked under his horse's feet. Walter crawled under the horse to get the ball, and the horse kicked him in the stomach. The boy was carried home and the truckman drove away, ignorant of the accident. The family physician was called and said the injuries were serious. Acute peritonitis set in, and the lad was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where he died yesterday.

### Answered Door Bell and Disappeared.

Peter Krager called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and said his wife Sarah answered the door bell at their home, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, about 4 o'clock Wednesday, and did not come back. She had $400 in bills in the bosom of her dress, as they did not believe in banks. Mrs. Krager had been suffering with a severe headache all that day, and her husband fears she wandered away and committed suicide while temporarily insane. She is forty-one years old. She wore no hat nor cloak.

## WILL INDORSE THE TICKET.

### Tammany's Executive Committee to Meet To-day.

The long-talked-of meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee to take action on the Chicago ticket will be held at the wigwam at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee will indorse the Bryan and Sewall ticket. There will be some opposition to this committal of the wigwam to Populism of the Chicago variety, but it will be unavailing.

According to the plans of the leaders as they were laid down yesterday, no mention will be made of the platform in the resolution of indorsement. The candidates only will be indorsed. The resolution will be a brief one. It will be offered by John C. Sheehan, who will make a short speech and then move its adoption. It will declare that the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in this county accepts and indorses the candidates named in Chicago by the National Convention.

It is understood that Chairman James J. Martin of the committee will leave the chair for a few minutes and make a statement in opposition to any action whatever being taken at this time. He may oppose any affiliation whatever with the Chicago Populists, but it is not known how far he will go. Mr. Martin will speak for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, of which he is the leader.

Rollin M. Morgan, leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, will probably ask that all action be postponed until after the State Convention. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy and Congressman William Sulzer are booked to speak for the Bryan ticket.

It was estimated last night that of the seventy-eight members of the Executive Committee, not a dozen votes will be cast against the resolution.

The silver men are already talking about starting an organization in this city, no matter what Tammany may do. There are several men who believe that it might be good politics for Tammany to wait and see what is going to be done in that direction. William P. St. John has already said there would be a new organization built up here.

John C. Sheehan was asked yesterday what Tammany people would think of this?

"I am not ready to say anything about that yet," was the reply.

Mr. St. John has sent a letter to National Committeeman W. F. Sheehan, notifying him that, as Treasurer of the National Committee, he has hired Madison Square Garden for the notification meeting Aug. 12, and inviting him to co-operate with him in completing the arrangements.

## BROOME DEMOCRATS RATIFY.

### Resolutions Indorsing Ticket and Platform Are Adopted.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—The Democrats of Broome County ratified the Chicago ticket and platform at an enthusiastic meeting at Stone Opera House to-night. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Broome County, in mass meeting assembled, cordially indorse the platform and ticket put in unanimous nomination at the late National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and pledge our hearty and unreserved support to the standard bearers—Bryan and Sewall.

Resolved, That through British influence a British financial policy—not suited to the United States—was adopted by Congress in 1873, which caused more misery to the people of this country than all other wars.

Resolved, That we believe in an aggressive and educational campaign, and that the sympathy and support of our Democratic Party leaders should keep pace with the growing enthusiasm for the cause of the people, represented by Bryan and Sewall.

Resolved, That resolutions and platforms that have been adopted by our great State conventions in the past, that do not represent the educated sentiment of the party of the present on financial questions, should be abrogated or modified to meet the advanced or greater intelligence of the party of to-day, as expressed in the late National Democratic Convention.

Edward F. Tierney, Mack Smith, A. D. Wales, and Judge Downs made speeches.

## BRYAN WAS INDORSED.

### The Democrats of Buffalo Will Ratify the Nominations.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The Evening Times to-day says that the statement credited to State Committeeman Cunneen, which appeared in a New-York morning paper yesterday, to the effect that the Erie Democratic Committee at a recent meeting did not indorse the Chicago ticket, is untrue.

The Times says that a large majority of General Committeemen were present at the meeting, and that the resolution adopted indorsing Bryan and Sewall is binding on the organization. The resolution was as follows:

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange for the holding of a ratification meeting in support of Bryan and Sewall, the nominees of the Democratic Party for President and Vice President.

The date for the ratification meeting has not been fixed.

## POPULIST HEADQUARTERS FIXED.

### The National Committee Will Locate in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The National Committee of the People's Party has decided to make Washington its headquarters. The campaign literature stored at various places has been shipped to this city. James A. Edgerton of Nebraska, Secretary of the committee, is expected here, and Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, also will be here as much as possible.

The indications are that the Democratic and National silver party committees also will have headquarters in Washington. The silverites are desirous of having headquarters in the same city as the National Democratic Committee, and in case the Democrats shall decide upon some other place they may alter their plans.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, is at his home in Arkansas, and until he shall be heard from on the subject nothing definite will be done as to Democratic plans.

### Populists and Democrats Fuse.

AUBURN, Me., July 30.—The Androscoggin County Populist convention, held here to-day, indorsed the National Populist Convention platform and nominees. Prof. L. C. Bateman, delegate to the National Convention and candidate for Governor, addressed the convention, defending his course at St. Louis in opposing the nomination of Sewall. For Mr. Sewall he had the pleasantest feelings socially, but he considered him unfit to represent the Populist Party on the Presidential ticket. The convention to-day arranged for fusion with the Democrats to a certain extent.

### To Advise the Democratic Club.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Democratic Club Wednesday night, the following gentlemen have been appointed by ex-Gov. Flower to consider what action shall be taken by the club relating to the platform and ticket of the Chicago Convention, and to report thereon to the club at its meeting in September: John Vincent, Charles A. Jackson, Roger Foster, John McAnerney, F. H. Chapin, A. A. Ailing, Isidor Straus, John Fox, William Sulzer, and James Lindsey Gordon.

### The Third Ticket in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 30.—Thomas J. Gargan of this city will be the sound-money candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in this State, provided his health will permit the strain that the contest will entail. Mr. Gargan will announce his position at a meeting of the sound-money Democrats, to be held here to-morrow. He has been in receipt of telegrams from prominent Democrats from all parts of the State, urging him to become the candidate for Governor.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—12 Beach Street; no damage.
—3:40 A. M.—107 Barclay Street; Fred Burr; damage, $200.
—6:30 A. M.—14 East Sixty-second Street; Morris S. Wormser; damage, $300.
—1:35 P. M.—380 Bowery; Michael Bergen; damage trifling.
—2:00 P. M.—38 Macdougal Street; John Luscomb; damage, $50.
—3:30 P. M.—731 Columbus Avenue; Joseph Scarenzo; no damage.

## LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Maria, (Nor.,) Waage, Progreso July 23, with mdse. to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol July 16 and Swansea 17, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:25 A. M.

# MARK HANNA KEPT BUSY

## MEETS SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS AT THE LAWYERS' CLUB.

### Goes There to Luncheon and Talks with Controller Fitch, ex-Mayor Grace, and Smith M. Weed—Journeys Out of Town in the Evening, the Guest of Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm — More Campaign Plans—Work in the East.

Mark Hanna met a number of politicians yesterday morning at the Waldorf, and then went to luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, with Garret A. Hobart, Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, F. S. Witherbee of Port Huron, and F. S. Gibbs of this city.

While at the Lawyers' Club, Mr. Hanna had a long talk with three conspicuous sound-money Democrats—Controller Fitch, ex-Mayor Grace, and Smith M. Weed. These gentlemen were dining together at a table near the one occupied by Mr. Hanna and his party.

The talk had mostly to do with the necessity of maintaining a sound National currency. In the trio of Democrats there were those who could tell Mr. Hanna that the high protection issue is not the one for him to use in this campaign, and they probably did so inform him.

The gist of the talk which Mr. Hanna had with Messrs. Hobart, Thomson, and his other Republican friends is understood to have been about money for the legitimate expenses of the campaign. Mr. Hanna is not yet ready to name a Committee on Finance. He said yesterday:

"I do not know when I shall appoint the Finance Committee of the Executive Committee. I do not wish to violate precedent, and therefore I shall proceed carefully. My only desire is to get the greatest amount of service with the least possible friction. Of course I shall consult with the members of the committee."

Mr. Hanna is going back to Cleveland Monday. He evidently has determined on a very vigorous campaign to be waged in the East during the last two months of the canvass.

"We are now ready to push things right along," said Mr. Hanna. "Powell Clayton will be here Monday to make arrangements for the speakers. Senator Quay and Mr. Manley will be at the headquarters after Sept. 1, and they will stay in town right up to election day."

This indicates that Mr. Hanna is convinced that it will be just as well to take no chances in the East, but that it will be best to put up as good a fight as in the West. As announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Hobart will have general supervision of the campaign in the East, but the selection of Senator Quay to do the practical work at headquarters during the last weeks of the fight recall the campaign of 1888, when Quay was chief at the headquarters.

After Mr. Hanna left the Lawyers' Club he hurried back to the Waldorf, got his gripsack, summoned a cab, and was driven to the Grand Central Station. There he took a train for White Plains. He had accepted an invitation to spend the night with Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm. D. O. Mills went with him.

The train reached White Plains at 5 o'clock, and Messrs. Hanna and Mills were met at the station by Mr. Reid, who drove them at once to his Summer home. Mr. Hanna's friends said last night that Mr. Hanna did not go into the country for a political conference, but that he went mainly to get a few hours' rest. He has been working hard since his arrival here. The Republican chieftain, however, seems to find great enjoyment in the great game of politics. He seems to be tireless.

The expected meeting between Messrs. Hanna and Platt has not yet taken place, or, if it has, the meeting has been kept a close secret. The leaders may meet either to-day or to-morrow. Up to this time Fred S. Gibbs and F. S. Witherbee have been representing Mr. Platt in the party council. It seems very strange to most of the politicians that Mr. Hanna has been in the city so long without seeing Mr. Platt. It is this feeling that has given rise to rumors that there is a hitch somewhere in the negotiations to bring them together. Mr. Hanna said yesterday that he had no appointment with Mr. Platt.

"We are all engaged in this fight on the broad platform of Republicanism, and on it all stand harmoniously battling for victory. I have not yet seen ex-Senator Platt, but I do know that no man is stronger in his desire for Republican success than is Mr. Platt. It is my wish to meet with and consult all Republicans. My sole desire is the success of the ticket."

A dispatch from Major McKinley to Mr. Hanna reached the Waldorf last night after Mr. Hanna had left town.

Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison went back to Old Forge yesterday. Gen. Harrison left a message for Mr. Hanna, as did also John Wanamaker, who returned to Philadelphia. Senator Quay also left the city yesterday, but will return in a few days. Senator Elkins and Senator Redfield Proctor remained in town, and both had conferences with Mr. Hanna early in the day.

## EXPECT TO WIN THE FIGHT.

### Wanamaker Says the Republican Managers Are Confident.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker returned to this city this morning from New-York, where he attended yesterday a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee. He made the following statement:

"I went to New-York at the request of National Chairman Mark Hanna. I was present during the lengthy discussions by the members of the committee, all of whom were present with the exception of Mr. Manley of Maine, and the universal opinion was that the outlook was good for large gains in the Republican vote throughout the country. It is a common-sense, hard-working, hustling committee that will never let the grass grow under its feet.

"The policy of the campaign was carefully considered by the members of the committee, and it was fully determined that in the fight not any points of Republican doctrine should be relinquished for the sake of gaining votes.

"We are Republicans, and we must stand together for what Republicans have always believed—undoubted and untainted money, and decided protection for American labor."

### New-Jersey Republican Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Chairman Franklin Murphy of the Republican State Committee this afternoon issued a call for the State Convention for the nomination of an Electoral ticket, to be held in Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, at noon Aug. 27. The basis of representation will be 1 delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last Gubernatorial election, and 1 for each fraction over 100. The county representations will be as follows: Atlantic, 19; Bergen, 30; Burlington, 37; Camden, 64; Cape May, 8; Cumberland, 27; Hudson, 105; Gloucester, 20; Hunterdon, 17; Mercer, 56; Middlesex, 36; Monmouth, 42; Morris, 30; Ocean, 13; Passaic, 58; Salem, 17; Somerset, 18; Sussex, 13; Union, 42; Warren, 17, and Essex, 147.

### New-Hampshire Conventions.

CONCORD, N. H., July 30.—The Republican Committee to-night fixed times and places for conventions as follows: State, Concord, Sept. 3; Congressional, First District, Manchester, Sept. 4; Second District, Concord, Sept. 3.

### Congressional Nominations.

| District. | Party. | Nominee. |
|---|---|---|
| First New-Jersey..... | Rep... | H. C. Loudenslager |
| Second Maine..... | Pop..... | C. E. Allen |

### To Illustrate the Silver Question.

George F. Kunz, the mineralogist at Tiffany & Co.'s, has conceived the idea of putting the silver question before the people by means of disks, one containing the amount of the metal that ought to be put into a dollar and another the amount the dollar actually contains. These disks are made of silver and bear no inscription. Mr. Kunz is also preparing a disk containing gold to the value of 53 cents, and will exhibit it beside the gold dollar of 100 cents.

### Well Recommended.

From The Chicago Record.

"So your advertisement brought you a good butler immediately?"

"Yes; I was particular to state that the man was wanted in a sober, honest, respectable, and obliging private family."

## WANTS A THIRD TICKET.

### One of Many Democrats Who Can Vote for Neither McKinley Nor Bryan.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

As a Cleveland Democrat, I find myself standing "between the devil and the deep sea," and unless there is some escape offered before election in November I shall—

> Fold my tend like an Arab,
> And as silently steal away.

Vote for McKinley? Never! He is the embodiment of just what I have opposed all my voting life, beginning in 1850. He is the incarnation of protection, and no friend or foe of his doubts it. He is unsound on the silver question; but he stands on a sound-money platform. Who placed him there? Did he form the financial plank in the St. Louis platform? No; and I have but little faith in a man who does not proclaim himself before his platform is constructed. We know his silver record. Has he repudiated it? Never. Then what would he do in an emergency like the present? Would he stand manfully upon a gold basis? I doubt it. A man who faces in opposite directions is liable to go in either or not in either, as influences are brought to bear upon him. We are in a political revolution, and it is no time to consult expediency. We cannot serve two masters. As an humble voter, I cannot vote for either Bryan or McKinley. I assume there are hundreds of thousands—perhaps a million—like me in the country. Let them organize in every town in the country—call a National Convention and place some candidates in nomination that substantially represent the Cleveland Democracy. If we are defeated—as I presume we shall be—we have at least the nucleus of a party left, our Democracy, and our consciences, too.

Better be led to an honorable defeat by honorable men than to victory in a dishonorable cause by wavering, misguided men. JOHN S. WOODS.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., July 30, 1896.

### Silver Miners' Profits.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

Your editorial of THE TIMES's issue of to-day, under the caption, "Who Makes," shows very conclusively that the poor under the free-coinage system would not make, while the article shows equally plain that the bullion bugs would revel in their 90 per cent. profits. But this carousal, it strikes me, could continue only so long as the redemption of our paper currency is made with gold! And while it is inevitable that the suspension of gold redemption must follow directly on the act of free coinage, Mr. Silver Holder's dollars must, like those of everybody else, go down to 53 cents each. Hence, it seems plain to the writer that the silver holders might just as well throw their commodity on the present market for 60 cents an ounce of gold, as to hold on to it and get only the same value after it is coined.

To make the matter plain, let us suppose the revolution has come, and Senator Stewart has sent 10,000 ounces of silver to the mint, and has got back 13,000 silver dollars, worth 53 cents each. He would get then for the 13,000 silver dollars $6,890, which is just about what his 10,000 ounces would bring to-day.

If I am correct in my premises, let us hope that this view of the matter among the bullion men at the West, who have been under hope of great profit, been chief instigators of this stupid heresy, on second reflection, seeing no profit to them personally, may induce them to call off their dogs and settle down to accept those principles of finance which all first-class nations hold to, and under which, thus far, this country has found safety. W. H. F.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1896.

Our correspondent is, we think, correct as to the probable ultimate effect upon the profits of silver-mine owners of free coinage and the suspension of gold payments. But the process would necessarily be a gradual one. The profits would probably steadily diminish, but at first they would be very large. They would, moreover, be in addition to the normal profit due to demand as it exists without free coinage. As the output of silver has steadily increased, in spite of falling price, the normal profit must be considerable. The total profit, from free coinage and from normal demand, would tend still further to increase the product, but what the net outcome would be no one can say. Whatever it was, so much of the profit as would be due to free coinage at a ratio above the market would be a robbery of creditors.—[Editor NEW-YORK TIMES.

### The Price of Silver.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

I inclose a clipping from The Baltimore Evening News of an editorial copied from your paper of to-day's issue. You say "free coinage means that any man having $53 worth of silver bullion could take it to the mint and have it turned into $100." To reverse that statement, $100 in silver coin would be worth actually $53, or the amount of silver necessary to produce 100 silver dollars would be worth $53.

If this should become a fact, could it remain so? Would there not be created an unlimited demand for silver, and if there is an unlimited demand for anything, does not the price immediately rise? Demand and price must and always will be controlled the latter by

# A LONG SHOT AT BRIGHTON

## MOHAWK PRINCE WON THE WHIPPET STAKES FROM SUISUN.

### Irish Reel Had but Two to Defeat in the Flight Handicap, and She Did That Easily—Four Favorites Finished in Front in the Seven Races—Changes Made in the Board of Stewards for the Remainder of the Meeting.

Racegoers who have in the past complained because the old grand stand at Brighton Beach was too close and confined wished for a few minutes yesterday that they had its shelter once more. That was just before the fifth race, when there came a blast of wind that swept through the big, airy steel stand like a hurricane in miniature, which was followed by a terrific downpour of rain and hail that drove such people as could not find shelter on the upper promenade down to the ground floor.

It was little better down there, for the wind drove the sheets of water from one end of the structure to the other, and flooded the floors of the restaurants, where the crowds had sought for a dry footing. The new stand is a beauty when one wants air and light and comfort in hot weather, but it is a trifle too open for solid comfort during a downpour of rain.

That same shower, which lasted but a few minutes and made Brighton a very cool and comfortable spot, ruined the track for racing purposes, for the last three contests. Great pools of water were scattered about, and the mud and slush flew from the heels of the horses in clouds.

As but two horses appeared to run in the first race, in which Deerslayer merrily played with Manchester, and beat him as he pleased, the second race, for two-year-olds, was divided, so that seven races were run. Four of these were won by the favorites in the betting, the favorites finishing in second place in the other three. The sensational winner of the day was Mohawk Prince, who, with 30 to 1 against him in the betting, won the Whippet Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, from "Mike" Dwyer's Suisun, the filly that in the West was considered at about the top of the heap in the Spring, and which Mr. Dwyer acquired with Ben Eder, Cleophus, and Lady Inez, when he attempted to corner the thoroughbred market in that section.

The serious illness of the wife of R. A. Swigert, the Steward representing The Jockey Club at the Brighton track, has necessitated his absence from the course during the remainder of the meeting and a consequent change in the occupants of the Steward's bird cage. Vice President A. H. Battersby has found so much else to attend to that he has also been obliged to leave the coop. The result is that hereafter the Stewards will consist of either S. S. Howland or F. R. Hitchcock, representing The Jockey Club; W. C. Engeman and James A. Watson. The latter is a writer about oarsmen, a writer about and judge of some repute at dog shows, and was for a time a judge at the merry-go-round which in its unsavory days was called the Gloucester race track. As he had some experience in placing the "dogs" that ran there in such expert manner as leading to sporting dogs, it is intimated that he will be just the man for the "dog" races at Brighton. Watson will probably be able to live down the Gloucester part of his experience, unless he tries to do the Steward business on the "Boss" Thompson plan. That sort of thing would not be popular here.

There was little that was thrilling or bloodstirring in yesterday's races. The Flight Handicap, at five furlongs, which was expected to bring a lot of the sprinters together, thirty-nine of them having originally entered, dwindled down to a field of three horses, Irish Reel, who ran for Charles Fleischmann & Son's colors, the favorite in the speculation and the easiest kind of a winner from Ferrier, who easily beat Hanwell for the place. The latter was the "tip," but the soft track, instead of proving to be a help to him, seemed a detriment, and he was the last of the trio to finish.

The Whippet Stakes for two-year-olds brought out a better field. Eight went to the post, with Suisun an odds-on favorite, and Dr. Jim and St. Bartholomew played fairly well for the place. Mohawk Prince, who has been backed well in every other race in which he has started, because he had beaten Lithos in a couple of trials together, was neglected this time. With the perversity that some horses show, he ran like a race horse therefore. He got a bit the best of a somewhat ragged start, Suisun being rather slow to break away. But the latter got to going quickly, and raced up to Mohawk Prince, so that the race turned out to be a duel between the pair. The twelve pounds difference in the weight, in Mohawk Prince's favor, turned the scales in the way when it came to a driving finish, and he won by a head from the Dwyer filly, greatly to the disgust of the backers and the delight of the layers. The latter could not have had the race result better for them, as there was no play against Suisun for the place, and Mohawk Prince was practically unbacked. St. Bartholomew and Break o' Day had a tight fit for the third money and the bets "to show" which the former finally landed.

Garrison, the once-famous jockey, had a mount in the last race of the afternoon, riding Mirage, who was made the favorite in the betting, chiefly on that account. It was a run of a mile and a half, and Garrison rode with all his old-time vigor and skill. But this proved ineffectual, as Defender proved the better horse at the distance and won by a neck, even though Garrigan was the lad who rode him. Defender seems a much improved horse over what he was at Aqueduct, when he was being beaten in mile races by all sorts of bad and indifferent cattle.

The people who think that Premier has been manipulated in his recent races had a chance to say "I told you so" after the fourth race, in which he ran a poor fourth to Sherlock. Tremargo, and Refugee. He was giving weight to all three in the party. He got away in a sluggish fashion, and was so far outrun in the first three furlongs that he could never get near the leader. Sherlock, who was the pacemaker as well as the winner in the fastest race at the distance run at the track this year. It was too fast a clip for anything of Premier's calibre.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For non-winners of $750 in 1895 or 1896. Purse $500. Time—1:49½.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. c., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 112 pounds, 1 to 5..(Doggett)
2—Manchester, W. M. Wallace's b. h., 4, 112, 4 to 1.....(Hill)
Won by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:03¼.

1—The Manxman, O'Brien & McKeever's ch. c., by Tyrant-Bianca, 118 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Lewis)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 118, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
3—Absentee, W. S. Hobart's ch. c., 118, 4 to 1.....(Taral)
Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Yankee Heiress, 115, 10 to 1. (Doggett;) Simonian, 115, 15 to 1. (M. Bergen;) Kebo, 118, 6 to 1, (Hill,) and William Simpson, 118, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:03¼.

1—Bannock, L. Stuart's ch. c., by Turco-Sister Louise, 118 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.(Sims)
2—Taranto, Blemton Stable's b. c., 118, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Contractor, J. Pitterling & Co.'s b. c., 118, 4 to 1.....(Clayton)
Won by three parts of a length; a length between second and third.

Newsgatherer, 115, 5 to 1, (Ballard;) Iranian, 118, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) King Bon, 115, 15 to 1, (Healy;) Consumator, 115, 12 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Timour, 118, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:14¾.

1—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., by Eberlee-Edenia, 104 pounds, 11 to 10 and out.....(Sloane)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 106½, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 103, 2 to 1.....(Hill)
Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

Premier, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Brisk, 108, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and Emotional, 100, 40 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Whippet Stakes, of $1,500. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

1—Mohawk Prince, S. Trowbridge's ch. g., by Onondaga-Bonnie Harold, 96 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., 107, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Sims)
3—St. Bartholomew, Blemton Stable's b. c., 107, 5 to 1.....(Griffin)
Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

Peep o' Day, 95, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Dr. Jim, 97, 8 to 1, (Sloane;) Thomas Cat, 108, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Dye, 99, 30 to 1, (Keefe,) and Slow Poke, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Flight Handicap of $1,500. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. f., 4 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 108 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Taral)
2—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 5, 110, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. c., 4, 112, 5 to 2.....(Griffin)
Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Heavyweight handicap. Purse $600. Time—2:42¾.

1—Defender, F. O. Burridge's ch. c., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Ella T., 110 pounds, even money.....(Garrigan)
2—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. c., 4, 135, 9 to 10.....(Garrison)
3—Eno, B. Cameron's ch. h., 5, 100, 20 to 1.....(Hirsch)
Won by a neck; fifty lengths between second and third.

## ANOTHER FAST YOUNG PACER.

### Miss Jennings Has to Reduce Her Record to 2:08 1-4 to Win at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Fine weather and an exceedingly fast track drew 10,000 persons to the Grand Circuit races at the Glenville track to-day. The great performance of the day was the work of Miss Jennings, a chestnut mare owned by "Dave" Phillips of Bradford, Penn. She won the 2:25 pacing, going three wonderful heats and reducing her record to 2:08¼. The little mare worked like a bit of perfectly adjusted machinery.

In the 2:15 trotting event Newcastle was not sent out until the third heat, which, with the next two, he won as he pleased. Derby Princess won the third and deciding heat of the unfinished 2:19 trotting event in a neck-and-neck race all around the track with Edmonia.

Klamath, the California gelding, showed himself to be a great race horse in the 2:09 trot. He won in straight heats. In order to do so, however, he was compelled to lower his record to 2:08¼. Newcastle and Derby Princess were the only favorites to win. Both were played at odds on. Klamath sold for $50 in the auction pools, against $100 for Bouncer and Kentucky Union. Miss Jennings sold at 4 to 1 in the books.

Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,500; (unfinished from yesterday, one heat only needed to decide.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derby Princess, blk. m., by Charles Derby, dam Princess, (A. Saunders)..... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Edmonia, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Fannie H., (Hutchins)..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Atlantis, b. m., by Connaught, dam Mabel E., (W. Saunders)..... | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Bessie Wilkes, b. m., (Peddicord)..... | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Quality, b. m., (Andrews)..... | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Geddes, b. g., (Splan)..... | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Carillon, b. s., (Geers)..... | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Riley S., b. s., (Clark)..... | 7 | 7 | dr |

Time—2:13¾; 2:15½; 2:13.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,500.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle, b. g., by Cornelian, dam Daisy P., (Splan)..... | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jimmy Hogue, b. g., untraced, (Curry)..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Bassora, b. s., by Greenbacks, dam Belle B., (Penman)..... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Orange Chief, b. s., (Greenway)..... | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Obediah, br. s., (McDonald)..... | 9 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Combine, b. g., (McCarthy)..... | 11 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)..... | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Celerrina, b. m., (Thomas)..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| King Albert, br. s., (Tisen)..... | 12 | 7 | 8 | 9 | dr |
| Spinaway, b. m., (Lyons)..... | 2 | 11 | 9 | dr | |
| Sunland, Clay, r. s., (Critchfield)... | 5 | 9 | 11 | dr | |
| Fanny Hallman, b. m., (Macey).. | 3 | 6 | dis. | | |
| Doliken, g. m., (Swearinger)..... | 13 | 4 | dis. | | |

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:17½.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,500.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Jennings, ch. m., by McEwen, dam Planet, (McDonald)..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Mocking Boy, ch. s., by Mambrino King, dam Mabel A., (Geers)..... | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Serman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, dam Lady, (Bocock)..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| Red Bud, (Curry)..... | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Ambidexter, blk. s., (Maloney)..... | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Silk Woodnut, ch. h., (Grady)..... | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | |
| Ivanhoe, blk. g., (McLean)..... | 8 | 4 | 5 | dr | |
| Red Silk, b. m., (Tisen)..... | 5 | 5 | 8 | dr | |
| Planet, b. c., (Starry)..... | 3 | 7 | dis | | |
| Ethel T., ch. m., (Macey)..... | 4 | dr | | | |
| Jim Simmons, b. g., (Thomas)..... | dis | | | | |
| Ohio Boy, b. s., (Kaercher)..... | dis | | | | |
| Hummingbird, b. m., (Fisher)..... | dis | | | | |

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Klamath, b. g., by Mocackus, dam Bob, (Raymond)..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kentucky Union, ch. m., by Aberdeen, dam Balsora, (Eckers)..... | 3 | 4 | 2 | | |
| *Lord Clinton, blk. g., by Denning Allen, (Hills)..... | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Bouncer, b. m., (Andrews)..... | 6 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Onoqua, b. m., (Turner)..... | 4 | 6 | dis | | |
| Dan Cuid, b. g., (McCarthy)..... | 5 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Maud C., blk. m., (Saunders)..... | 7 | 7 | 5 | | |

Time—2:09; 2:08¾; 2:10¾.

*Lord Clinton and Kentucky Union divided second money.

## The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Agitator, 119 pounds; Balgrettl, 116; Sir Dixon, Jr., 115; Find Out, 113; Illusion, 113; Marshall, 113; Van Brunt, 111; Restraint, 105; Chugnut, 99; Hermia, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. McCall, 108 pounds, Burlesque, 108; Carlinal, 108; Fortune, 108; Salute, 105; Flying Squadron, 105; Valorous, 105; Second Chance, 105; Florian, 105; Lady Mottle, 105; Trayent, 105; Olivia L., 105; Successful, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden three-year-olds. Apples, 105 pounds; Annie Sweet, 105; Mr. Arlington, 104; Belle Holts, 102; Bank Cashier, 101; Captain Russell, 98; Sir Roderick, 98; Dolando, 98; Muriel, 96; Medica, 96; Columbia, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Gotham, 120 pounds; Lehman, 112; Deerslayer, 112; The Swain, 106; Pearl Song, 102; Telescope, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Meadowthorpe, 107 pounds; T. W. W., 98, Tragedian, 98; Brighton, 95; Tempestuous, 95; Wyalusing, 93; Nana H., 90; Keppler, 90; Sleepy Belle, 90; Altonwood, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden three-year-olds. Maximum, 110 pounds; Midas, 107; Tokadee, 104; Chat, 101; Karma, 99; Rock Lodge, 98; Bergen, 98; Senator Murphy, 98; Eliza Belle, 96; Louise M., 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Copyright, 111 pounds; Lancer, 110; Defender, 99; Bessie Browning, 90.

## Racing in England.

LONDON, July 30.—M. R. Lebaudy's four-year-old, Count Schomberg, had a walk-over for the Goodwood Cup to-day. The Rous Memorial Stakes for two-year-olds at six furlongs was won by the Duke of Westminster's filly, Bluewater, by Blue Green-Rydal, with Lowly, by Common-Lonely, second, and Royal Footman, by Royal Hampton-Lightfoot, third.

## LIPSCHUTZ WINS THE CUP.

### Play at the New-York State Chess Association's Tournament.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—The third day's play in the New-York State Chess Association's tournament brought to a conclusion the interclub cup contest and the first and third class contests in the general tournament. S. Lipschutz of New-York secured the cup for the Manhattan Chess Club for the current year. The results of to-day's play:

CUP TOURNAMENT.

Fourth Round—Tatum beat Congdon; Lipschutz drew with Delmar. Fifth Round—Lipschutz beat Congdon; Delmar beat Tatum. Sixth Round—Lipschutz beat Tatum; Delmar beat Congdon.

GENERAL TOURNAMENT—FIRST CLASS.

Fifth Round—Wilcox beat Stuart; Hanham beat Shieffelein; Scripture drew with Maguire; Shipley drew with Bampton. Sixth Round—Hanham beat Scripture; Bampton beat Wilcox; Shieffelein beat Stuart; Maguire drew with Shipley; Shipley beat Scripture in adjourned game from second round. Seventh Round—Hanham beat Maguire; Shipley beat Wilcox; Stuart Beat Scripture; Shieffelein beat Bampton.

SECOND CLASS.

Fifth Round—Searle beat Felson; Watkeyes beat Hook; Cheney beat McMartin; Weeks beat Dixon; Orvis beat Waller. Sixth Round—Searle beat Hook; Felson beat McMartin; Dixon beat Watkeyes; Weeks beat Orvis; Cheney and Waller adjourned; Felson beat Orvis and Watkeyes beat Weeks in adjourned games from third round; Weeks drew with Hook, and Felson beat Cheney in adjourned games from fourth round.

THIRD CLASS.

Fifth Round—Baker beat P. Scripture; Wright beat Culver; Boehm beat Shear.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY.

Third game drawn; fourth game won by Marshall.

PROBLEM SOLVING TOURNEY.

F. S. Maguire, Philadelphia, first; J. C. Tatum, Brooklyn, second.

The scores of the several tournaments which have been completed are as follows:

CUP TOURNAMENT.

| Players. | Won. | Lost. | Players. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lipschutz | 5½ | ½ | Tatum | 2½ | 3½ |
| Delmar | 3½ | 2½ | Congdon | ½ | 5½ |

GENERAL TOURNAMENT—FIRST CLASS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bampton | 6 | 1 | Wilcox | 3 | 3 |
| Shipley | 5½ | 1½ | Stuart | 2½ | 4½ |
| Hanham | 5 | 2 | Maguire | 1½ | 5½ |
| Schieffelein | 3½ | 2½ | Scripture | 1 | 6 |

THIRD CLASS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boehm | 5 | 0 | P. Scripture | 2 | 3 |
| Wright | 4 | 1 | Shear | 1 | 4 |
| Baker | 2½ | 2½ | Culver | ½ | 4½ |

## PILLSBURY WINS AGAIN.

### Beat Tschigorin in a Queen's Gambit Declined at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 30.—The tenth round of the international chess master's tournament was played in this city to-day. The results were as follows:

Maroczy beat Winawer in a Sicilian defense after 55 moves. Marco and Showalter drew a Vienna game after 46 moves. Schlechter beat Teichmann in a centre counter gambit after 31 moves. Lasker beat Blackburne in a Ruy Lopez after 79 moves. Schiffers and Charousek drew a Ruy Lopez after 44 moves. Pillsbury beat Tschigorin in a queen's gambit declined after 49 moves.

Albin beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez after 51 moves. Forges and Tarrasch drew a centre counter gambit after 39 moves. Janowsky beat Walbrodt in a Ruy Lopez after 56 moves. Schallopp had a bye.

Following is the score of all the contestants up to date:

| Players. | Won. | Lost. | Players. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albin | 4 | 6 | *Schiffers | 4½ | 4½ |
| Blackburne | 4 | 6 | Schlechter | 6½ | 3½ |
| *Charousek | 4 | 5 | Showalter | 2 | 8 |
| Janowsky | 7 | 3 | Steinitz | 7 | 3 |
| *Lasker | 6 | 3 | Tarrasch | 6½ | 3½ |
| Marco | 5 | 5 | *Teichmann | 1 | 8 |
| *Maroczy | 6 | 3 | *Tschigorin | 7 | 2 |
| *Pillsbury | 5½ | 3½ | Walbrodt | 7 | 2 |
| *Porges | 1½ | 7½ | *Winawer | 3½ | 6½ |
| *Schallopp | 3 | 6 | | | |

*Played nine games; the others played ten.
Total number of games won, 90.
Total number of games lost, 90.
Total number of games still to be played, 81.

## "PHILLIES" BATTED HARD.

### Beat the New-Yorks by Superior All-Around Work.

### Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 11; New-York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Boston, 5.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 4.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 61 | 28 | .685 |
| Baltimore | 54 | 27 | .667 |
| Cleveland | 55 | 30 | .647 |
| Chicago | 52 | 38 | .578 |
| Pittsburg | 45 | 39 | .536 |
| Boston | 48 | 39 | .524 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 44 | .470 |
| Brooklyn | 38 | 44 | .463 |
| Washington | 34 | 45 | .430 |
| New-York | 33 | 49 | .402 |
| St. Louis | 27 | 57 | .313 |
| Louisville | 21 | 60 | .259 |

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Philadelphia beat New-York again to-day in a well-played game by superior all-around work. The batting of the Philadelphians was very strong, eight of their twelve hits being two and three baggers and a home run.

Sullivan was taken out of the box in the eighth and Clarke pitched the game out. Davis essayed to play left field for New-York, but owing to a sore arm and leg, he made but a poor effort at it, and in the eighth Ulrich took his place. Weather clear and warm. Attendance, 2,300. Score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooley, lf | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Hallman, 2b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Delah'ty, 1b | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Thomp'n, rf | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cross, 3b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mertes, cf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hulen, ss | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Clements, c | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Gumbert, p | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 11 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

| NEW-YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beckley, 1b | 1 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Van H'n, cf | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, rf | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Farrell, 3b | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Gleason, 2b | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Davis, lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulrich, lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Con'ton, ss | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wilson, c | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan, p | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Clarke, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9 | 12 | 27 | 13 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | —11 |
| New-York | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —9 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Gumbert, 3; off Sullivan, 3. Struck out—By Sullivan, 1. Home run—Thompson. Three-base hits—Cooley, Delahanty, Gumbert, Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Cooley, Delahanty, (2,) Clements, Davis, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Clements, Gumbert, Wilson. Stolen bases—Delahanty, Mertes, Hulen, Connaughton. Double plays—Hulen and Delahanty, Cooley and Hulen, Hallman, Hulen, and Delahanty. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

## A TIE GAME IN BROOKLYN.

### Play Began An Hour Late, and Was Stopped by Darkness.

The thunderstorm yesterday prevented the Brooklyn and Washington Baseball Clubs playing until 5 o'clock, and then the grounds were very wet and muddy. This did not prevent a good game being played. At the end of the ninth inning each side had four runs to its credit. It was too dark to play any longer then.

Abbey pitched for the Brooklyns, and McJames for the visitors. The Brooklyns could only make five hits off McJames, but they were made at opportune times, and brought in runs. The Washingtons made eleven hits off Abbey. The score:

| BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Shindle, 2b | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Jones, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcor'n, ss | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Anders'n, lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lach'e, 1b | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Daly, 2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Grim, c | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Abbey, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 0 |

| WASHINGTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Brien, 2b | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Selbach, lf | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| De Mont, as | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Joyce, 3b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| McGuire, c | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, cf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Carw't, 1b | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lush, rf | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McJames, p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 11 | 27 | 12 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | —4 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Washington, 11. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 5; off McJames, 6. Struck out—By Abbey, 1; by McJames, 3. Two-base hits—Daly, De Mont, Lush, McJames. Sacrifice hit—Cartwright. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

## Other League Games.

### AT BOSTON.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | —10 |

Base hits—Boston, 12; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Hemming and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

### AT CINCINNATI.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | —8 |

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

### AT ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | —3 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | —4 |

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Cleveland 3. Batteries—Kissinger and McFarland; Cuppy, Young, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

### Hartford, 13; Newark, 0.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30.—To-day's ball game was marked by heavy hitting on both sides, but Thornton, Hartford's first baseman, led all by making a hit every time he went to bat, one being for three bags and another for two. Manager Burns of the Newarks sent Fry in to pitch, but Capt. Pettit of the Hartfords objected, as Fry is under contract to Hartford and has been suspended. Upon Pettit being sustained by the umpire, Burns said he would play the game under protest. Lloyd, who went into the box, was hit hard. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .. | —13 |
| Newark | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | —9 |

Hits—Hartford, 16; Newark, 8. Errors—Hartford, 5; Newark, 1. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Lloyd and A. Rothfuss.

### Newports, 6; Cuban Giants, 4.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The Newports took the first game in a series of three games from the Cuban Giants to-day in good style. It was a ball game from start to finish, of a see-saw nature, full of brilliant fielding and long hard hits. The Cubans especially batted fiercely, doubles and triples being as frequent as singles. Only sharp play held down both scores. Grant again fielded brilliantly, and his Cuban namesake covered third in fine style. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newports | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Cuban Giants | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

Hits—Newports, 10; Cuban Giants, 10. Errors—Newports, 1. Batteries—Ashe and Crisham; Howard and Jordan.

### Athletics, 11; Wilmington, 6.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 30.—The Athletics played their first game in this city this afternoon and won by excellent batting and fine fielding. The home team was weak at critical times, and was outplayed, although some admirably individual plays were made. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | | —11 |
| Wilmington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |

Base hits—Athletics, 16; Wilmington, 8. Errors—Athletic, 1; Wilmington, 6. Batteries—McCafferty, Amole, and Kinsella; Ames and Milligan. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

### Wentworth Tennis Tournament.

HOTEL WENTWORTH, NEWCASTLE, N. H., July 30.—In the tennis singles to-day the matches were not so remarkable for fine tennis as those of yesterday. The summary:

Wentworth Singles.—Second Round—E. P. Fischer defeated W. M. Scudder, 6—4, 9—7. J. P. Puret defeated H. E. Avery, 6—3, 6—1. Leo Ware defeated W. K. Shaw, 6—4, 6—3. C. R. Budlong defeated Rex Fincke, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles.—First Round—Carleton and Hawes defeated Grant and Grant, 6—3, 6—4. B. Wright and Mansfield defeated Hackett nad Weston, 6—1, 11—9. Budlong and Fischer defeated A. E. Wright and Avery, 6—3, 6—1. Ware and Scudder defeated Carleton and Hawes, 6—3, 6—3.

### Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—The best polo of the season was played to-day, but the heat was terrific, and men and horses were badly used up. The yellows were Moses Taylor, H. P. Whitney, and Stanley Mortimer, and the blues were C. R. Duval, I. T. Burden, Jr., and Reginald Brooks. After a time W. K. Thorn took Taylor's place, who, with Harry Whitney, was on the field for the first time this season. The blues won, 3 to 1. Taylor made the yellows' goal, and Brooks scored 2 and Burden 1 for the blues.

FULL LINE SPECTACLES, RACE GLASSES, CAMERAS, ETC., GREGG, 104 FULTON ST.

# CYCLE LEAGUE PROSPERS

## IT IS GROWING RAPIDLY AND MAY HAVE 75,000 MEMBERS.

### Now Has Nearly $15,000 in the Treasury, Which Is Twice the Amount Previously Possessed at Any One Time—Potter's Good Roads Pamphlets Purchased for Free Distribution—League Officers Expected to Attend the National Meet.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen was held in this city yesterday, at which a number of facts of general interest came to the surface. Those in attendance were President Sterling Elliott, First Vice President Charles F. Cossum, and Second Vice President A. Cressy Morrison.

The statement of the Treasurer was read, and it told of a highly gratifying condition in the league. On July 1 there was a balance on hand of $14,456.73, which is more than double the amount previously contained in the National Treasury at any one time. The receipts from July business will considerably raise this amount.

The total membership of the league ending yesterday is 62,241, a gain of nearly 23,000 since the last annual meeting. The weekly addition to this list is constantly breaking the records made in previous years. With the beginning of the league year it was predicted that 60,000 would be the high-water membership mark for 1896, but it is now thought that a total of 75,000 is among the very easy possibilities.

It was voted by the committee to purchase from Isaac B. Potter the copyrights, plates, &c., of the two publications of Potter's Good Roads Library, known as "Country Roads" and "Macadam Roads."

It is the intention of the league to print and keep on hand for free distribution both of these admirable books.

A contract was consummated and signed which gives to A. G. Spalding & Brother the sole manufacture of the "L. A. W." uniform for a period of three years from Aug. 1.

President Elliott, after the meeting, said he believed much of the great success of the league was due directly to the agitation of the good roads question. So much interest, he added, had been shown in the matter that properly to meet the issue and place before the public the result of years of study it was deemed best to use Mr. Potter's books.

Mr. Elliott said that he had planned to be present at the great meet in Louisville next month, and that he thought nearly all the officers of the National organization would also attend.

### Alcyone's Big Cycle Parade.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The Alcyone Cyclers of Elizabeth gave their first lantern parade to-night, and it proved a decided success. There were nearly 300 cyclers in line, and the decorations of many of the wheels were unique. One of the best things in the parade was a rowboat surrounding a wheel, the latter being propelled by Dr. Whitehead of this city, who won second prize recently at the Long Branch parade on a tandem. Satan on a wheel was another feature. The streets were lined by thousands of people from Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Newark, and towns in Union County, among whom were nearly 1,000 cyclists. Many stores and private residences along the route of the parade, especially at Elizabethport, were handsomely decorated. The prizes were watches for the best-decorated wheels, and silken badges as second and third prizes. A silver cup was awarded to the club having the most riders in line. Mayor Rankin awarded the prizes after the parade. The judges of parade were Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## TITLES TO DISPUTED UNION PACIFIC LANDS ARE VALID.

### The Suits Brought by the Government to Recover Title to Lands Said to Have Been Erroneously Patented Are Dismissed by Order of the Attorney General—Fully 10,000 Settlers Interested—Notes of Various Interests.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of the Interior recommended to Attorney General Harmon the dismissal of a number of suits now pending in the United States courts of Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah against the Union Pacific Railroad and about 10,000 settlers along the line of the road to recover title to lands said to have been erroneously patented to the company. These lands were supposed to be embraced within the limits of the grant made by Congress to the company, and were patented to it some years ago. The settlers whose little homesteads have since been put in litigation, purchased their lands from the company and secured the necessary patents; but the Land Office here, after issuing the patents, made the discovery that they were worthless, for the reason that the company, as the Land Office claimed, was not entitled to the lands deeded, and, therefore, the certification had been erroneous. Then the Interior Department began suit to recover these lands.

Under the law in force prior to March 3, 1896, it was necessary, in order that title could be recovered, to include the settlers as defendants in these suits. The act passed on the above date, however, provides that the Government might enter suit against the railroad company for the value of the lands found to have been erroneously certified, and that innocent purchasers from the railroad company might receive new patents upon filing proof that they were innocent purchasers.

General Solicitor Kelley of the Union Pacific Company has been in Washington for several days, and has agreed, on behalf of the company, to pay the costs of the present suit, and thus relieve the settlers of all expense incident to service of summons up to this time. If the Attorney General approves the recommendation of the Interior Department, (as it is believed he will,) the present suits will be dismissed, and new suits will be brought against the company alone to recover the value of the land. Meantime, patents will be issued to the settlers upon their filing the proof required by the act of March 3, 1896, and they will thus be quieted in their titles.

Attorney General Harmon later to-day directed that the suits between the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the settlers be dismissed.

The Secretary of the Interior this afternoon informed the Commissioner of the General Land Office that, if other companies agreed to a settlement of their suits in cases where land was erroneously patented to railroad and wagon road companies and was afterward sold to settlers, as in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, he would make a similar recommendation for the dismissal of the suits and the quieting of titles. The railroads thus affected are the Central Pacific, St. Paul and Sioux City, Union Pacific and Sioux City, California and Oregon Company, successor to the Oregon Central Military Road Company; St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad; Winona and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroads; Northern Pacific Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad, Oregon and California Railroad, New-Orleans and Pacific Railroad, and the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

The decision arrived at by the United States to quiet the titles of all the settlers on these various land grants, which have been in litigation for years, and to hold the railroads alone responsible, is regarded as one of the most important acts ever taken in relation to land grants.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

#### Reports of Economies—Earnings and Expenses for June.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—A dispatch from New-Brunswick, N. J., stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to the great falling-off in business, has laid off sixty-one section hands in the division extending from Newark to Dean's, a distance of thirty miles, and that the wages of those remaining had been reduced 20 per cent. An official of the company here denies that a reduction in wages had been made, and said that he had no knowledge of any such number of men having been laid off. Owing to the depression in business, the company had been compelled to retrench, but the economy has applied principally to New-York. It is probable that if any such number of men have been laid off, it has been done by some contractor engaged on new work.

Following is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of June and six months of 1896, with the same periods of 1895:

Pennsylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated: Gross earnings month of June, increase, $117,300; six months, increase, $746,700; expenses month of June, increase, $90,400; six months, increase, $879,600; net earnings, June, increase, $26,900; six months, decrease, $132,900.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated: Gross earnings, June, increase, $49,300; six months, increase, $743,400; expenses, June, increase, $62,700; six months, increase, $408,700; net earnings, June, decrease, $13,400; six months, increase, $334,700.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, June, increase, $45,900; six months, increase, $664,900; expenses, June, increase, $104,900; six months, increase, $1,236,300; net earnings, June, decrease, $59,000; six months, decrease, $571,400.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, June, increase, $61,000; six months, increase, $763,500; expenses, June, increase, $20,500; six months, increase, $432,700; net earnings, June, increase, $40,400; six months, increase, $330,800.

### WANT RAILROADS TO BE TAXED.

#### Jerseymen Object to the Present Law of Exemption.

The State Commission appointed to consider the equalization of taxation as between property owned by railroads and individuals met in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday. A large delegation of railroad lawyers and the city authorities were among those present.

Henry V. Condict, a large property owner, said that railroad and personal property should be taxed alike, and that all property should be assessed at its true value. He accused the assessors of showing favoritism. Some property, he said, was assessed at its full value, while other property was rated at 70 per cent. of its value.

Louis V. Booraem said the railroads had ruined instead of helping Jersey City. In addition to this, he said, values in lower Jersey City had been greatly depreciated by the railroads. He concluded by saying that equal taxation would be forced upon the State just as the question of protecting the Passaic River from pollution had been forced—by public opinion.

Congressman Thomas McEwan said that one great fault of the law as it stands is that the moment a piece of property is bought by a railroad it is taken out of the tax list. Owing to the custom that now prevails of exempting railroad property from local taxation, the burden of taxation upon individuals is increasing every year.

Joseph A. Dean made an extended speech, in which he reviewed the history of tax and railroad legislation and the constitutional aspects of the matter since 1844. He said that great injury had been done to all the cities of the State. He suggested as an amendment that the large cities in which the railroad terminals die should be exempted from the law.

### Western Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Western traffic officials are still on the ragged edge as regards rates on grain between the Missouri River and Chicago. Grain rates have dropped so low that the roads are afraid to take new steps for fear of precipitating a general collapse in rates on other articles of freight. The Chicago Great Western, which, it had been understood, would put in effect a seven-cent rate on corn and an eight-cent rate on wheat from the Missouri River to Chicago, on business in connection with east-bound rail and lake lines, failed to give the official notice. The reason for it is said to be the determination of the Santa Fé to meet any proportional rate the Chicago Great Western or any other road may make with a correspondingly low flat rate.

The most important development yesterday was the announcement of a reduction in the rates on coarse grain from Iowa points to Chicago and Peoria. The new rates are 10 cents to Chicago and 7½ cents to Peoria. This is 2 cents less than the rates made by the Chicago Great Western the day before.

### An Alleged Bid for a Bribe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—At the session of the State Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday, J. T. Brooks, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines, said that while the Indiana Commissioners had not agreed with the railroads on matters of assessments, he felt it was an honest difference. "I cannot say as much for Illinois Commissioners," he said. "I name the State, and have no fear in proclaiming from the house tops. A representative of these Commissioners came to me and made an out-and-out proposition that for a consideration they would reduce the valuations of the Pennsylvania companies in that State."

### Boynton Bicycle Road Sold.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 30.—Referee W. G. Nicoll to-day sold the property of the Long Island Boynton Bicycle Railroad Company, the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company, and the Bellport Construction Company, all controlled by the one party, to satisfy a judgment obtained by James M. Hagermann against the company for $2,810. The property included the bicycle railroad structure at East Patchogue, which is one and one-half miles long and sixty feet wide. The property was bought in by W. H. Boynton, who paid $500 for it over the judgment.

### Greenwood Lake Lease.

The lease, in perpetuity, of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie Railroad Company has been completed, all the necessary papers having been signed. The Erie Company will pay the fixed charges of the Greenwood Lake Road, which amounts to 5 per cent. on the funded debt, aggregating $1,500,000. This amounts to an annual rental of $75,000. The road has practically been operated by the Erie for several years, but hereafter it will be known as the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie. B. E. Moodey has been appointed Superintendent, with headquarters in Jersey City.

### Change of Express Service.

On and after to-morrow the Wells-Fargo express service will take the place of that of the United States Express Company on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. The line named is part of the Erie Railway system. It extends from Erie Junction, N. J., to Haverstraw, a distance of forty-eight miles. The change in express service is made for the sake of uniformity, the Wells-Fargo Company having a contract with the Erie Railway system.

### "Huckleberry" Road Hearing.

ALBANY, July 30.—There will be a hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City for approval of the permission granted by the New-York Board of Aldermen to the road to operate its King's Bridge extension by the overhead trolley system, before the State Railroad Commission at the Chamber of Commerce, in New-York City, at 2 P. M., Aug. 28.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

—W. C. Nixon, for a number of years past agent of the local freight station of the Atchison in Chicago, has been appointed General Agent of the freight department of that company, vice T. M. Orr, assigned to other duties. C. H. Strohm, heretofore Trainmaster of the Chicago Division of the Atchison at Chillicothe, succeeds Mr. Nixon as local Freight Agent and Superintendent of terminals in Chicago.

—A mortgage loan for $6,000,000 has been negotiated by the Boston Terminal Company with the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston. This mortgage covers the property already acquired by the company, which includes all that at the corner of Federal and Shaving Street, Federal Street and Atlantic Avenue, and in Mount Washington Avenue, Boston.

—Railroad officials will test the right of Postmaster General Wilson to prohibit them from carrying their own and the letters of other roads. The Lake Shore Railroad will make the test. Its Superintendent has issued an order to all employes to carry mail pertaining to the business of the road and letters for other roads relating to joint business affairs.

—By its new arrangement with the Big Four Road, the Illinois Central virtually obtains an independent line into St. Louis from Chicago, and thus obviates the necessity of building an independent line from Vandalia or some other practicable point on its main line to St. Louis, as had been the intention for some time past.

—Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has signed an order confirming Special Master Alfred L. Cary's report of the foreclosure sale of the property rights and franchises of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

—C. H. Goodrich, Superintendent and Traffic Manager of the North Alabama, has been made Assistant General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, in place of H. Coope, resigned.

—On Aug. 15 the New-York Central, as lessee, pays a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

—In Houston, Texas, the receivers of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway have appointed C. F. Byers General Freight Agent.

—Superintendent Fitzhugh of the Grand Trunk Road has appointed D. Morice local Superintendent at the terminus in Toronto.

—It is expected that the joint traffic managers will so arrange their matters to-day that they can take a vacation until Sept. 1.

—Foreclosure sale of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad in this city has been postponed until Aug. 27.

—John S. Beale will succeed B. H. Akin as General Passenger Agent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, is in New-York for a few days.

### Dumb Seventeen Years, He Speaks.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., July 30.—Jonathan Bowser, who had been unable to speak for seventeen years, recovered his voice yesterday. He received a paralytic stroke in 1879, and has not since then been able to move his limbs or speak a word until yesterday. During this time he had not a pain or ache. Great crowds of congratulating neighbors are celebrating Bowser's recovered speech.

### THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, preceded by showers on the coast, slightly cooler in the interior, westerly to northwesterly winds. VERMONT, fair, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, preceded by showers on the coast in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair Friday morning, followed by possible thunder showers in the afternoon, probably slightly cooler in western portions, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers early Friday morning, followed by fair, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, light to fresh northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, possibly thunder showers in south portion Friday afternoon, probably slightly cooler, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, possible showers on the coast Friday afternoon or night, westerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair Friday morning, showers in the afternoon, westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly to southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, light northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light, variable winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, easterly to southeasterly winds. IOWA, fair, slightly cooler in south portion, northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly. NEBRASKA, fair, with thunder showers in east portion, slightly warmer in west and northwest portions, easterly to southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds. KANSAS, fair, east to southeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer in north portion, southeasterly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, easterly winds. MONTANA, fair, southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure has remained stationary in the Gulf States, diminishing in magnitude. A second high area of slight extent has moved from north of Montana to Minnesota. The depression has moved from Ontario to Maine, increasing in intensity, a velocity of forty-eight miles being reported from New-York City. Rain has fallen in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and Florida. The temperature has generally fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic States, preceded by showers in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW DEFECTIVE

### Commissioner Lyman Explains the Selection of Excise Inspectors.

ALBANY, July 30.—Commissioner Lyman to-day made the following statement regarding the appointment of special agents in accordance with the civil service law:

Since receiving the eligible lists from the Civil Service Department, I am in receipt daily of hundreds of letters from people throughout the State, many of whom are leading citizens and high public officials, urging the appointment of parties who appear on the lists as having passed the examination for excise agents, and in some instances those who do not so appear, in violation of the civil service law and the rules.

Almost all assume that I can take any one I please from the lists, without regard to his standing. They also seem to think that every county or every Senatorial district, at least, must have an appointee. They do not know, or at least, do not recognize, the law as to veteran preference, and complain because I select men from the bottom rather than the head of the lists, ignoring the fact that I have nothing whatever to do with certifying the men for appointment. They certainly do not seem to know that, so far as the veteran is concerned, it is not a competitive examination, but rather a non-competitive examination, requiring him only to show a certain degree of proficiency to be entitled to appointment as against all comers.

A great deal of time has been consumed, and much expense incurred, in producing these lists from which the special agents are to be drawn. The lists contain some first-class men, as I have ascertained by extended inquiry and personal examination in over fifty cases, and I am grievously disappointed that, after the Civil Service Commission has taken so much pains to secure such lists, I am not the privilege to avail myself of the benefit thereof to a greater extent I have no time to answer personally all these communications, or to argue as to the right or wrong, the inconsistency, or absurdity of the law, or regulations under which the Civil Service Commission is obliged to act, and under which I may be compelled to appoint a man bearing a certificate of incompetency. The lists have been published by the Civil Service Commission, and those who desire to ascertain where they stand or where their friends stand, can do so by inspection of the same.

I desire to state that all appointments made in this department and from these lists will be made in exact compliance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and that I shall take the privilege of examining and inquiring into the character, ability, and previous record of all applicants before appointing them, whether I am compelled to appoint them or not.

There is something wrong in the system which works so crudely, and the legislator who introduces and passes an act which shall, under the Constitution, make a sensible, consistent, and practical civil service system for this State will glorify himself, and be a public benefactor. As we now stand, with simply some vague Constitutional provisions, the system is not the help which it ought to be, and, for want of certainty and well-settled rules, public officials, as well as the people at large, are confused, misled, and perhaps unreasonably prejudiced against the system, and the State is grossly imposed upon through what is intended to be, and what ought to be, and could be made, a great benefit to the public service.

Edgar W. Steele, a veteran, of Mooers Fork, Clinton County and Leon Bliss of Brooklyn have been appointed by State Excise Commissioner Lyman as special agents under the Raines liquor tax law. Mr. Steele will confine his work to Clinton County and Mr. Bliss to Albany County.

Disorderly houses in many of the cities of the State have succeeded in obtaining licenses under the Raines liquor tax law, enabling them to sell liquor. Tax certificates have been issued to such places in nearly every city of the State on the payment of the same amount as paid by the saloon keepers. The Raines law forbids the issuance of such licenses, and complaints against their issuance have already reached the State Excise Department.

The issuance of such licenses only could have been obtained through false representations. The law states that only places of good repute may be licensed, and provides that an applicant for a license shall certify that the license asked for is to conduct a respectable business. All licenses which have been issued to disorderly houses will be revoked. State Excise Commissioner Lyman said to-day that the special agents will make short work of such licensed places as soon as the department's work is systematized.

## A STATEMENT BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

### Reasons for Supporting Captains Brooks and McCullagh.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt made the following statement yesterday relative to the wrangle in the Police Board on Wednesday over the rating of the Captains who have been examined for promotion to Inspectorships:

I entirely agree with Col. Grant and Mr. Andrews in this matter. We feel that McCullagh and Brooks are very much the two best men for Inspectors. They have served faithfully for fourteenth months, and, as a matter of simple justice, however friendly we feel to some of the other competitors, we must rank them all relatively, and on the relative work Brooks and McCullagh stand far ahead. We have repeatedly said that if anything can be truthfully urged against the character and record of either, we shall be prompt to revise our judgment. But not the slightest attempt has been made to show any failing or delinquency on their part, and, as matters now stand, we should be derelict in our duty if we did not show our appreciation of zealous, faithful, and efficient service by giving to these men the comparative rating to which they are, in our best judgment, entitled, this best judgment being reached after the most careful observation and exhaustive inquiry.

At the meeting on Wednesday Messrs. Grant, Roosevelt, and Andrews, against the vote of Commissioner Parker, gave Acting Inspector McCullagh a rating of 60 per cent. for record and efficiency, and Acting Inspector Brooks 55 per cent. They gave all the other Captains, sixteen of them, a rating of 40 per cent., which is so low that none of them can get on the eligible list. Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews made it plain that they would not vote to appoint any Inspectors until Brooks and McCullagh are first confirmed.

## SHIP STOKER MADDENED BY HEAT.

### Jumped Overboard, and, with an Attempted Rescuer, Drowned.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Two men were lost overboard from the North German Lloyd Line steamship Roland, which arrived here to-day from Bremen. While the vessel was in midocean the heat was very oppressive, and in the stoke hole became almost unbearable.

The firemen suffered terribly, and several times a sturdy fellow succumbed and had to be carried on deck and restored to consciousness by the ship's surgeon. At last one of the men, who had been overcome by heat early in the voyage, began to talk irrationally, and after a time acted in such a manner as to cause the belief that he was insane.

Suddenly he was seized with a wild frenzy, and with a yell dashed up the iron ladder leading from the fireroom, rushed across the deck, and plunged headlong over the side into the sea. During the excitement a hitch occurred in the lowering of the boat, and in a superhuman effort to clear it two of the men went overboard.

The boat was lowered at last, and one of the drowning seamen rescued. His comrade and the crazed man were not found.

## DIED OF EXCITEMENT IN A FIGHT.

### A Blow Thought to Have Killed Hylleberg When He Fell.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 30.—Christopher Hylleberg, aged twenty years, was struck and instantly killed last night in a fight with Edward Johnson, four years younger.

Johnson was fighting for a friend, Joseph Van Siclen, a boy of his own age, whose hat Hylleberg had snatched in play. Johnson only struck Hylleberg one blow with his fist, but that landed on the jugular, and Hylleberg fell to the ground. He never recovered consciousness and when carried to a near-by drug store was found to be dead. Johnson was arrested, but was discharged this afternoon after an autopsy had been performed on Hylleberg's body by Drs. W. E. Ramsay and A. A. Hults at the direction of County Physician Daniel Long. They announced that Hylleberg's heart was more than twice its natural size, and his death had been caused by the excitement of the fight, and not by any blow struck.

### Cutter Golden Gate Nearly Finished.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 30.—Robert Moran, President of the Moran Brothers' Shipbuilding Company, said yesterday that the United States revenue cutter Golden Gate, which his firm is building for use in San Francisco Harbor, would be completed and ready to turn over to the Government within ten weeks. Torpedo boat No. 8, also being constructed by the Morans, is well along, the hull and machinery being more than half finished. Work on each craft has from the beginning progressed in a most satisfactory manner. More than 200 men are now employed on the two vessels. The torpedo boat will be completed about March 1.

**Flint's Fine Furniture.**

Attractions by the score, away below factory prices.

## CHILDREN'S HOME AT OCEANPORT.

### Reception Attended by Guests from Many Places, Including New-York.

OCEANPORT, N. J., July 30.—There was a large reception to-day at the John D. Wright Memorial Home for Children, at this place, three miles from Long Branch. The home stands in the midst of thirteen acres of ground, surrounded by beautiful lawns, shaded by magnificent trees. The driveway to-day was decorated gayly with flags and Japanese lanterns, and the verandas and the rooms opening from them were filled with flowers.

The home was thrown open with wide hospitality, and about 3 o'clock carriages began to roll up, bringing guests from Monmouth and Deal Beaches, Elberon, Norwood, and Eatontown, till the verandas were filled with friends, while grouped around on the lawn were the children who spend the Summer here.

Thirty or forty of the tiniest of the children gathered in a ring and gave some of the songs and plays which they are taught during the morning hours in their own schoolroom by the teachers who has accompanied them from New-York. The large boys and girls, about a hundred in number, gave some recitations and sang for the entertainment of the guests.

When the children had ended their programme, the visitors passed through the home, examining every nook and corner, and finding everything spotless and the dormitories very bright and cheerful.

The home was the gift to the Home for the Friendless, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street, New-York, by the late John D. Wright, and since his death the society having it in charge has made numerous additions and improvements. Mrs. Wright a year ago built, as a memorial of her son, an additional cottage, which shelters a family of fifty girls, making it possible for the first time for all of the children of the New-York Home to be at Oceanport all Summer. The managers are raising a fund now for a much-needed hospital and quarantine on the grounds, and work is to begin on the building next week. Gifts for its completion and equipment will be welcomed from those interested in rescue work for children.

Among the guests present to-day were the Rev. Dr. Young and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, Mrs. Washington Wilson and daughters, Mrs. Stewart Barr, Mrs. F. D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Watts, Mrs. Francis Weeks, Mrs. William Campbell, the Rev. Edward Runk, Mrs. John Hamilton, and Miss Kennedy of New-York; Mrs. Henry Brown and Mrs. Zopher Howell of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Gardner and Mrs. and Miss English of Eatontown.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

### An Increase of Three Million Dollars in the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—John S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted a preliminary report to Secretary Carlisle of the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

He states that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $146,850,615, being an increase of $3,584,537 over the last fiscal year.

The sources of revenue were: Spirits, $80,670,070, an increase of $807,443; tobacco, $30,711,620, an increase of $1,006,721; fermented liquors, $35,784,235, an increase of $2,143,617; oleomargarine, &c., $1,219,432, a decrease of $189,778; banks and bankers, $134.85, an increase of $134.85, and miscellaneous, $445,113, a decrease of $183,600.

### Fishing Schooner Blue Jay Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—The fishing schooner Blue Jay of Gloucester, Mass., went ashore in a dense fog four miles west of Point Judith last night and will be a total loss. Capt. Ellis and his crew of eight men were taken off by the life-saving men from Point Judith. The vessel filled during the night. The Blue Jay was one of the oldest and stanchest mackerel schooners afloat.

### Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The torpedo boat Cushing, which has been at the Washington Navy Yard for nearly a year undergoing extensive repairs, sailed last night to join Admiral Bunce's fleet at New-York. She will proceed by the inside canal and river route. The triple-screw Columbia, which left Boston the 22d inst., having in tow the monitor Passaic, which is to be loaned to the Georgia naval militia, arrived at Brunswick yesterday, and, having completed the duty, will at once come north to join the squadron of evolution.

CATANIA, July 30.—The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here to-day.

### Orange Sells $125,000 Bonds.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., July 30.—The Orange Common Council to-night awarded the issue of $125,000 sewer loan bonds to the Sinking Fund Commission of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, whose bid was $100.51. Three other bids were received, in which the offers ranged from par to 2½ per cent. premium. The bonds are to draw interest at 4½ per cent., and are to be paid in installments of $20,000 per year, after the expiration of ten years.

### British Doctors to Meet in Montreal.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 30.—A private cablegram which has been received from England announces that the British Medical Association will meet in Montreal next year. The meeting will take place after the British Association concludes its sessions in Toronto, so that the two meetings will not conflict. Dr. T. G. Roddeck, M. P., of Montreal, has been elected President of the British Medical Association, and will preside at the Montreal gathering.

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HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

**SARANAC LAKE.**

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

**LAKE PLACID.**

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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# WILL MARCH TO THE CAMP

## ARTILLERY TO HAVE A TASTE OF WORK AS IN WAR TIMES.

### Four Batteries to Start from This City Aug. 6 and Proceed to Peekskill Under the Command of Gen. Howard Carroll—This Will Take Three Days, and Then There Will Be a Week of Active Practice in the Field for the Troops.

There will leave this city Aug. 6 the largest body of artillery that has been under one command since the war. All the batteries of the National Guard of the State except the Fifth of Syracuse will rendezvous at Madison Square at 10 o'clock on the morning of the date fixed, report to Gen. Howard Carroll, and begin their march to the State encampment at Peekskill. There will be 600 men and 700 horses.

This does not seem a very large body of men, and it would hardly create remark on a German or French review ground, but it is larger than any body of artillery that the regular United States Army has brought together in a quarter of a century. It will be noteworthy, however, in other respects. For the first time the troops will have some of the actual experiences of a march in time of war.

The soldiers will be accompanied on their three days' march by the First Battery of the United States Army, commanded by Major J. W. Dillenbeck, which is now stationed at Fort Hamilton. Major J. B. Burbank of the Third United States Artillery has been detailed by the War Department to observe the movements of the State troops.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, was visited at his office yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and he was asked for particulars of the march and the week's encampment. He gave them in a general talk about the State artillery and the work that is expected of it in the coming manoeuvres.

There are five batteries of State troops. All are housed in exceedingly comfortable and handsome armories at the expense of the State. They are, with one exception, thoroughly well equipped with the best known light cannon, and are all well drilled and uniformed. The Fifth Battery of Syracuse has not yet been furnished with modern guns, and is not in condition, therefore, to take part in the coming evolutions. This battery is commanded by Capt. Hayes. It will soon be fully equipped, and will be ready to show its mettle in the next drills.

Although the batteries are equipped with modern guns and have been drilled with their new arms, they have never yet fired a shot from one of them. They have had only a little field practice, which was at the expense of their officers and friends. This defect was brought to the notice of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin soon after he was appointed, and he has been very anxious to remedy it. He and Gen. Carroll have been working for two years to get an appropriation from the Legislature which would permit the artillery to have some active service in the handling and firing of their pieces.

The result is that the last Legislature appropriated $20,000 to be expended in a practice march from this city to Peekskill and seven days' duty in camp and at the rifle ranges.

The following batteries will rendezvous at Madison Square and report to Gen. Carroll:

The First Battery, N. G. N. Y., New-York City, commanded by Capt. Wendel.

The Second Battery of New-York City, Capt. Wilson.

The Third Battery of Brooklyn, Capt. Rasquin.

The Sixth Battery of Binghamton, Capt. Olmsted.

The batteries have each four guns, except the Brooklyn battery, which has Gatlings.

The march will be as follows: First day, Madison Square to Van Cortlandt Park, twelve miles; second day, Van Cortlandt Park to Sing Sing, twenty miles; third day, Sing Sing to Peekskill, about twelve miles.

The troops will be provided with forage and commissary wagons, hospital tents, farrier and blacksmith implements, and will, in fact, be fully equipped, as if on a march in war time. It is proposed to have them go through the actual experiences of an army on the march. They will wear the blouses and fatigue hats, and carry the blankets used by the regular army. On the march they will have to provide their own sustenance and care for their horses, also, when necessary, do any needed blacksmithing, pitch their own tents, and provide their own mess.

Gen. Carroll said that the different batteries have already been doing preliminary practice on their own account. They have, he said, spared neither their pockets nor themselves. The First Battery has spent two days at Van Cortlandt Park, the Second Battery was two and one-half days at the same place, and the Third Battery was at Creedmoor for three days, practicing drilling for the march and duties at the Peekskill camp.

The march will not be hurried, by any means. The troops will advance at about the rate of four miles an hour. In the early morning they will march two or three hours, rest through the hot noon, and then march for several hours in the late afternoon. If necessary, they will halt for additional rest.

The daily routine of duties in camp will be as follows, according to the orders from the Adjutant General:

HOURS OF SERVICE; CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Until further orders the hours of service at this post will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First call for reveille | 4:55 |
| Reveille | 5:00 |
| Assemble for roll call...immediately after reveille | |
| Sick call | 5:15 |
| First call for stables | 5:45 |
| Assembly | 6:00 |
| Mess call, (breakfast) | 7:25 |
| Assembly | 7:30 |
| Guard mounting | 8:15 |
| Assembly | 8:20 |
| Drill call | 8:45 |
| Assembly | 9:00 |
| Recall from drill | 11:30 |
| Mess call, (dinner) | 12:25 |
| Assembly, (dinner) | 12:30 |
| First Sergeant's call | 1:30 |
| First call for stables | 4:45 |
| Assembly | 5:00 |
| Mess call, (supper) | 6:10 |
| Assembly | 6:15 |
| First call for retreat | 6:55 |
| Assembly | 7:00 |
| Retreat | 7:05 |
| First call for tattoo | 9:50 |
| Tattoo | 10:00 |
| Taps | 11:00 |

While in camp the troops will have competitive battery practice for a bronze trophy offered by Lieut. Flannigan of the Second Battery. This trophy is now at Tiffany's, and is valued at $1,000. The range at Peekskill is 1,000 yards.

When Peekskill is reached Gen. Carroll will turn over his command to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin.

The officers above the battery Captains are: Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, in command; Col. William Carey Sanger and Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, Assistant Chiefs of Artillery.

It is understood that Gen. Carroll will detail as Adjutant, Lieut. William Flannigan of the Second Battery, and as Quartermaster, First Lieut. Theodore T. Schmidt of the First Battery.

It is also understood that the State Surgeon General, M. O. Terry, will accompany the column for the purpose of observation. Each battery has its own surgeon.

The Chief of Artillery has invited the members of the Governor's staff to join the column, and a number of them will, it is thought, accept the invitation. Gen. Carroll is enthusiastic over the prospect of the march, and thinks that his column will present as martial an appearance as a tried regiment of veterans.

### Fresh Air Fund Entertainment.

The Summer residents of Far Rockaway, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Arverne have arranged a musical and dramatic entertainment, to be given at the Waldorf Opera House, Far Rockaway, Aug. 16, for the benefit of the Summer home Fresh Air Fund of the Society of Ethical Culture, of which Prof. Felix Adler is the head. The society has a large and handsome home in the Catskill Mountains, where many children enjoy an outing every Summer. The enterprise is non-sectarian, and the children are talked to about ethics and botany, and are taught sketching and natural history. The object of the entertainment is to supply funds to carry on this work. Several clever amateurs have volunteered their services, and professionals will also be engaged. Charles Scheuer is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Among its other members are ex-Mayor Gilroy, John Goode, Cyrus L. Hodges, E. La Montagne, John R. Cheever, Frank Einstein, and Edward Roche.

# KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

### Inspector Charles A. Greene Was Fixing a Broadway Light.

Charles A. Greene, an electric light Inspector employed by the Brush Electric Company, at 208 Elizabeth Street, was killed by shock at the top of an electric light pole at Fourteenth Street and Broadway yesterday.

Greene was looking after the lights, and a few minutes before 3 o'clock he reached the pole in front of the jewelry store of Mrs. Theresa Lynch. The lamp was not burning when Greene reached the corner, and Policeman Charles Rye called out:

"That lamp has been out for an hour."

"I'll fix it in a minute," said Greene, cheerily, as he put on a pair of rubber gloves and began to ascend the pole.

Policeman Kline and two other men—George Kline of 308 East Nineteenth Street and Frank Andrea of 330 East Eleventh Street—watched him as he ascended the pole.

For five or six minutes Greene worked away restoring the light, when suddenly his steel pincers dropped from his hand and fell with a sharp ring to the sidewalk. The noise caused the policeman and the other men to look again at Greene.

In the strong glare of the restored light the man's face was sharply defined. The features appeared rigid, and the eyes were protruding. Greene sat still for a moment, his right leg swung over the crossoar just below the lamp. His left hand grasped the top of the pole, and his right hand, from which the pincers had dropped, was raised high in the air. For a few seconds the body remained as if transfixed; then, with a helpless movement, the man fell backward, remained hanging by the leg over the crossoar for an instant, and then fell twenty feet to the sidewalk.

Policeman Rye and Andrea and Kline were beside him at once. Greene gave one or two gasps and then lay still. The policeman summoned a physician from the New-York Hospital. Dr. Harrison, who came, examined Greene and pronounced him dead.

Dr. Albert T. Weston, Coroner's physician, made an autopsy on Greene's body at the Morgue in the afternoon. Dr. Weston said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Greene had been killed by the electric current beyond doubt. The man's clothing had been burned by coming in contact with a live wire, and his flesh had also been severely burned on the inner section of the right thigh. The heart, lungs, and brain also showed that death had resulted from an electric shock.

Charles J. Marsh, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brush Electric Illuminating Company, said that a thorough investigation of the wires at the place where Greene met his death had been made by the company. The current at that point showed a voltage of 2,000, but no leak was discovered, and the wires were reported to be in good condition and completely insulated. The rubber gloves worn by Greene were new, and were not injured in any way. Therefore the manner of Greene's death is a mystery to the company.

Greene was forty-one years old. He was unmarried, and lived at 11 State Street, Brooklyn. He was a brother-in-law of Charles E. Prout, engineer of the Brush Company's works at 208 Elizabeth Street.

# TROLLEY WIRE FELL ON TRUCKMAN

### He Was Stunned by Its Support and Burned by the Current.

John Berletino, a truck driver, forty years old, of 384 First Street, Jersey City, narrowly escaped being killed by a live trolley wire yesterday.

When the Consolidated Traction Company laid its tracks through Montgomery Street it was unable to erect poles on the north side, between Barrow Street and Jersey Avenue. This block faces Van Vorst Park, and when the trolley tracks were laid Gov. Abbett and other influential persons had their homes there. Most of them live there still, but Gov. Abbett and Dr. Alfred A. Lutkins are dead. Those two, aided by other property owners, made a vigorous fight, and the company was compelled to compromise by placing poles on the south side only. From the poles long crossbars extend to the centre of the street. To these the feed wires were attached.

William Smith, a trolley lineman, sat on one of these crossbars yesterday, making repairs. Just as Berletino drove by the crossbar broke. Smith fell to the street unhurt, but the crossbar broke two live wires and carried them down. The bar struck Berletino on the head, and he fell to the street.

The wires curled and hissed about him as he lay unconscious from the blow on his head. At one time it looked as if Berletino was enveloped in the coils of the wires, and was being burned to death. Several spectators tried to drag him to the sidewalk, but became frightened lest they should involve themselves in his fate, and it was not until two policemen arrived that he was borne to a place of safety.

By this time Smith had telephoned to the power house, and the current was cut off. An ambulance that had been summoned at the same time took Berletino to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered two severe scalp wounds and that he had only been slightly burned by contact with the wires. He was doing well last night, and will probably be sufficiently recovered to return to his home to-day.

# A HORSE KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

### Received 800 Volts from a Trolley Wire That Fell upon Its Back.

A fine large bay draught horse, owned by James Brown, a contractor, of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was killed at Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues early yesterday morning by an electric current from a broken trolley wire. The wire was over the track of the Union Railway Company, which has just been completed by way of Van Cortland and Jerome Avenues.

The horse was attached with another one to a sand cart, and was driven by Patrick Hogan. The wire parted just as the horse stepped under it. It fell across the horse's back. There was a blinding flash as it fell upon the animal, and it fell to the ground with a shriek of pain. Hogan fell off the wagon and narrowly escaped being kicked to death by the uninjured horse, which kicked itself partly loose from the harness, and thus got out of harm's way.

Mounted Policeman Harris and an employe on the trolley car seized the wire, and the repair wagon was summoned. The charge of electricity which killed the horse was 800 volts.

# REFUSED TO PAY CAB FARE.

### Quint Said He Was an Anarchist and Friend of Herr Most.

A cabman drove up to the Fifth Street Police Station early yesterday morning with a passenger whom he wished locked up. The driver said he had carried the man around most of the night, and he had refused to pay his fare.

The passenger said he was Otto Quint of 55 Fourth Street, and he threatened to blow up the station house with dynamite.

A slungshot, with a strap handle at one end and a pound of lead on the other, was found in his possession. When arraigned in Essex Market Police Court he became very boisterous, and shouted: "I am an Anarchist and proud of it."

The Magistrate fined him $5 for disorderly conduct, and then committed him to jail, for the want of $500 bail, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Quint fought so hard that it took five attendants to put him in a cell. On his way there he exclaimed: "I will get even with you, for I am a friend of Herr Most."

### A Long Sentence for Leon Aloin.

Leon Aloin, nineteen years old, on having pleaded guilty of grand larceny and felonious assault, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff to imprisonment for seven years in State prison. Aloin went to the house of James E. Hammell, in Westchester village, on July 23 and asked for something to eat. After eating he went away, but he returned and sneaked into the house, and, when discovered ransacking the bureau, he threatened to shoot Kate Clark, the servant. He ran from the house and was followed by Nicholas Kemmy, a blacksmith. Aloin shot Kemmy three times, but not dangerously.

# NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Consumers' Salt Company of York, Livingston County, to produce and deal in salt; capital, $600,000. Directors—George H. Griscom, Ernst H. Seehusen, Emil Diekman, Arthur T. Hill, and Louis M. Bailey of this city.

—The Broadway Realty Company, which has purchased the big building at 5 to 11 Broadway in this city, has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of the paying in of its capital stock at $600,000.


ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE


# QUARREL OVER SETTLING STRIKE.

### Executive Board of Tailors and the Contractors at Odds.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors and the Contractors' Association have fallen out on the question of how the contractors shall settle with the union.

The contractors want the union to settle with them as an association. The leaders of both bodies had several conferences, and the Executive Board of the Brotherhood agreed to the Contractors' proposal on the condition that the outside contractors should be made to join the association. Otherwise the Brotherhood would settle with individual contractors, whether they belonged to the association or not.

The leaders of the men say the Contractors' Association has failed to show that it can control the outside contractors, and that settlements would be made with individuals. So they defied the association, and yesterday began to settle with non-association contractors in a hall at Grand and Ludlow Streets. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Bradley and a notary public attended to the drafting of the agreements between the Brotherhood and contractors. It was reported that over twenty contractors had signed the agreement, and several of them were association members.

The association contractors grew angry at the action of the strikers' leaders, and held a meeting at 200 East Broadway, where they declared they would settle with the Brotherhood as an association or not at all.

There were indications that the contractors now contmplate a lock-out, so as to coerce the Brotherhood to their terms. Chairman Driesen of the association, said the association contractors would open their shops on Sunday, and they knew that they could get all the non-union men they wanted. Besides he did not believe Meyer Schoenfeld could hold his men together any longer, and the contractors were going to give the Brotherhood the biggest fight it ever had.

When Schoenfeld heard of these threats he said the fight would result in the splitting up of the association, while the Brotherhood would remain intact. The contractors could not get any men outside the union.

The proprietor of the hall at 21 Suffolk Street, which the striking children's jacket makers made their headquarters, grew tired of them yesterday, and told them to get out. So they went to New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, near Norfolk Street.

# JUDGE ASPINALL'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

### Put It Off to Save His Clerks from Civil Service Examiner.

Judge Joseph Aspinall of the County Court, Brooklyn, intended to sail for Europe Wednesday. He, however, heard that State Civil Service Examiner Fowler had determined to order an examination of the clerks in the County Court, and decided to remain and fight it out for his clerks. He said yesterday:

"Thinking everything was all right, on Monday I bought my ticket, intending to start for Europe yesterday. I learned, however, that Fowler insisted on a competitive examination, contrary to the express decision of Gov. Morton and the directions of President Burt. When the time came Mr. Van Doren, the Chief Clerk of the County Court, objected to the examination of our men, and I understand there was rather a lively time. Finally, Mr. Fowler yielded, and the men passed a non-competitive examination yesterday.

"When I learned how things were going I determined to stand by our men, and so I did not go to Europe. I didn't think it would be a fair thing for me to go away and leave the men subject to arbitrary removal. I think I did right, too.

"I have now, and it is the most expensive piece of pasteboard I ever paid for. I did not even see the ship, but a picture of her is printed on the ticket."

# ATTENDED A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

### Ceremonies over the Bodies of Dr. Gutmann and Maurice Locwy.

Funeral ceremonies over the bodies of Dr. Eduard Gutmann and Maurice Löwy, his son-in-law, were held yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo J. Potosky, 17 West Ninetieth Street.

An oration was delivered by M. Waverly Platzek, successor of Mr. Löwy as the President of the Progress Club. The oration touched on the private life and character of both Dr. Gutmann and Mr. Löwy.

A few words were also spoken by Dr. K. Kohler. There was no ceremony of a religious character. Among the 200 persons present were all the members of the Progress Club, and all the employes of the firm of Heinze, Löwy & Co.

Others present were Prof. and Mrs. Albert J. W. Kern, Richard Scheine, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wolff, Mrs. Maurice Pollak, L. B. Pollak, Miss Flora Barnett, S. Alky, Benno Horwitz, Abraham Hershfield, Charles Northschild, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wertheimer, A. Stein, and Alfred Krower.

# SETTLED BY HENRY B. SIRE.

### The Judgment for $50,000 in Favor of Miss Esther Jacobs Satisfied.

A satisfaction of judgment for $52,123.90 was recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday in the suit brought by Miss Esther Jacobs against Henry B. Sire. This probably marks the ending of the Jacobs-Sire breach of promise case, which was before the courts for a long time.

Miss Jacobs brought her first suit in 1890, claiming $50,000 damages for breach of promise. In the trial in the Superior Court a juror dropped dead, and a new trial was had. In this latter trial Miss Jacobs got a verdict of $25,000, but Mr. Sire appealed to the General Term and was granted a new trial. This came before Judge Freedman, and was adjourned several times. The court refused finally to adjourn the matter again. Mr. Sire did not put in any defense, and, on an inquest, Miss Jacobs was awarded a judgment for $50,000.

Whether Miss Jacobs got the full amount of the judgment and interest is not known.

# ENGLISH SILVER MEN FOR BRYAN.

### Henry White Says They Are in the Minority, However, at Home.

Henry White, formerly Secretary of the American Legation at the Court of St. James, was a passenger on the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Mr. White said that the extreme bimetallists in England were enthusiastic over the possibility of Bryan's election to the Presidency.

"They think," Mr. White said, "that in case Americans declare for the silver standard they will force other nations to do the same. Fortunately, the silver people in England are vastly in the minority. The politically educated are, of course, for sound money. That class represents the majority."

Mr. White and his family will spend some time at their country place at Newport, R. I.

### William Doyle to Go to Elmira.

Recorder Goff sentenced William Doyle of 56 Leroy Street, a longshoreman twenty-three years old, to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday. Doyle pleaded guilty to stealing from the steamship St. Louis jewelry which belonged to Miss Elizabeth Watson, a passenger. Doyle and Joseph Flynn of 500 Ferry Street, Hoboken, N. J., another longshoreman, attempted to pawn the stolen jewelry on July 10 and were arrested. Flynn said he did not know the jewelry was stolen. He was acquitted in the General Sessions Court a few days ago. Doyle said Flynn was innocent.

From the 15th of June to the 15th of September New York is ordinarily one of the hottest places in the world.

Some of you realize it; some of you are wearing the sensible light clothes of the Tropics.

Why not more of you?

Its cheaper, as well as more comfortable.

Suits of white striped serge.

White bedford cord.

Wool crash.

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Suit price, $13.00 to $20.00.

White duck trousers, $2.00, $2.25, $5.00 and $5.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


# THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSION

### Committee of Nine Expected to Complete Its Inquiry Soon.

The committee of nine appointed to investigate the affairs of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church is expected to make a report in a few days.

D. J. McMillan, Corresponding Secretary of the board, said yesterday: "I expect that the committee will complete its work within a few days and have a report ready for publication." He also said that the report will deal with facts and figures which will be interesting to the people at large. The investigation is being conducted in a very thorough manner, and the heads of the different sub-divisions are under instructions to place all books, documents, and data at the service of the committee.

Mr. McMillan feels confident that the committee will find no reason for complaint as to the management of the home mission work. All the officers, he declared, court the fullest investigation.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, Chairman of the committee of eleven appointed to investigate the real estate affairs of the Mission Boards of the Presbyterian Church, was at the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, preparing a statement for publication in the weekly religious newspapers. He said the new statement will be substantially the same as the one already supplied over his signature to The United Press Local News and published yesterday.

Mr. McMillan said: "The committee of eleven is composed of men of the best legal, business, and clerical talent in the country. They were bound to get at the exact facts regarding the real estate affairs of the two boards. They found the action of the officers in erecting the new building and the disposition of the old one commendable; also that the missionary work should be encouraged and financially sustained. We have been busy to-day receiving congratulations upon the result of the committee's work."

The sub-committee of three of the committee of eleven will make a report, with recommendations, at a meeting of the full committee, which will be called by Chairman Withrow in the near future.

# MR. BOSKOWITZ'S MOTION DENIED.

### A Preliminary Injunction Protecting His Stoop Not Continued.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the suit brought by Ignatz Boskowitz, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, against John J. Farley, the builder, to restrain the latter from interfering with the front stoop of his house at 32 West Seventy-second Street, in which he denies the motion of Mr. Boskowitz to continue a preliminary injunction during the pendency of the action.

It was alleged that the stoop of Mr. Boskowitz's house encroached six inches on Mr. Farley's property. Mr. Farley sent a man to cut off the encroaching part of the stoop, and Mr. Boskowitz got an injunction to restrain him.

Justice Andrews says that he believes the plaintiff knew of the encroachment of the stoop when he bought the property, and does not think he can eventually succeed in the action. "The continuance of the injunction," says the Court, "will work greater harm to the defendant than the vacating of it will work to the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff is successful in his action he can have the stoop restored."

# GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

She and her daughter were crossing the ferry. Their wraps and luggage indicated their destination—the country. She was short, round, and puffy. Her daughter was tall and slender, and appeared to be about twenty-five years old. She was the packhorse for the party. No one could guess the mother's age, for she undoubtedly always had kept on as good terms with youth as possible. Her make-up indicated a passion for tender years.

Neither spoke as they entered and passed through the after cabin. They seated themselves in the forward cabin. The mother's breath came short and quick, her face was heated, its color was high. The daughter, as she placed a large traveling case at her feet, uttered a sigh of relief, drew her handkerchief from her belt, and wiped the perspiration from her face.

Her every action was watched by her mother, and as her hand started at her chin and moved slowly toward her forehead all in the cabin were startled by her mother's outburst.

"There, you've made me talk again, and you know the doctor said I shouldn't! It's downright cruel of you to do as you do. You'll kill me some day, and then I s'pose you'll be happy. Why do you—"

"Mother," said the object of the wrathful wail, in a quiet tone, "mother, why do you speak so harshly? What have I done?"

"What have you done? Oh, dear, I'll choke if you make me talk. What have you done? Don't you know what you have done? There it is again! Stop it, I tell you! Haven't I told you hundreds of times that if you must wipe your face, to wipe it downward and not upward? Your forehead will get full of wrinkles, and then no one will ever look at you."

Her force was spent, and with a short, asthmatic cough she settled back in her seat, her face almost livid and her feet dangling just above the floor.

***

It would repay those who are unaccustomed to see fruits and vegetables in a state of plenty and of perfection to make an early morning trip to Washington Market—say at 4 o'clock—and the streets in its vicinity. Business never ceases there, for as soon as one day's supply is disposed of another is placed on sale. Everything in sight is appetizing and pleasing in the early morning. The sidewalks are washed down and clean, and the produce is displayed in artistic stacks that attract attention whether one has a desire to purchase or not. Barrels, crates, and bunches of the more hardy vegetables are piled along the curb line, and fruits and the perishable garden products are heaped within the sidewalk line—in many instances high above the merchants' heads. Men who seem never to sleep are in attendance—a happy, noisy, roistering lot, who have turned night into day, and appear to be contented with the occupation they have chosen.

***

The building that is being erected on Broadway opposite the Bowling Green is novel in the matter of the material of which its upper front and other outer walls are being constructed. Above the light granite of its lower façade the outer surface of the wall is of a white brick, hard baked and durable, made of a light New-Jersey clay, and harmonizing with the granite. It is the only building in this city containing this style of brick—a brick that to produce required many efforts before success was achieved. Soft bricks in light colors have long been procurable, but a hard, weather-repelling, nearly white brick had not been produced until the experiments were made to supply the bricks for this building. The building is large and attractive, and shows well behind the bit of green that has been at the foot of Broadway since the days of New-Amsterdam.

***

In a corner of a big trust company's office down town stands a box four inches wide, four inches deep, and about ten feet long. It is open, and is filled with grass that everybody who comes into the office examines very curiously.

"That is the famous blue stem grass of Oklahoma," said the President to some one who was looking at it. "The largest stalk there is about nine feet. I have ridden through it often when it was fully fifteen feet high, and as stiff and as luxuriant as Mississippi Valley cane. When it is as tall and stout as this it is not good for stock, but if cut when about three feet high it makes the finest hay in the world. You can see miles and miles of it in Oklahoma and all over the great central plain. It has a wonderful effect on stock. I have seen horses in this city that had become sick on clover and timothy put upon a diet of this grass and get well and in fine condition in a little while. Hundreds of tons of this grass are sold in New-York every year for stock that has sickened of clover."

***

"I can never get now," said the man from the country, "the roasted sweet corn we used to have when I was a boy. Now all the sweet corn is boiled, and it has no taste. Every Spring I long for the ears of corn roasted in the shuck that I have eaten many a time around the kitchen fire. There are dozens of ways in which a thing can be cooked, but there is only one way in which it ought to be cooked. Sweet corn in the ear, the 'roastin' year' of the Southern negro, is only at its best when roasted in the shuck.

"My mother," he continued reminiscently, "used to serve sweet corn in this way whenever she had special 'company.' The man who ate it once never wanted to touch boiled corn again.

"It is a pretty and ancient Indian custom to roast corn in the shuck, and it will some day be fashionable, and you will wonder how we ever ate it cooked in any other way. You preserve all the natural flavor of the corn, just as you keep the true flavor of the oyster when you roast him in his shell.

"There are three old country dishes you cannot improve on—roasted sweet corn on the cob and in the shuck, ash cake, or corn bread, baked in the ashes, and 'possum and 'taters'—all of them favorites of the old Southern negroes, who gave to the world the inestimable blessings of gumbo."

***

About a dozen actors and theatrical managers, just back from Europe, went in out of the rain Monday night, and on the Olympia Roof, while telling of their wonderful experiences abroad, enjoyed cooling drinks and the performance. One of them, an actor, athlete, college graduate, and society entertainer on two continents, attracted more attention than did all the exuberant others. It was not that he strolled about and posed in various conspicuous places. It was merely because of his raiment. He wore a splendidly fitting dress suit, a great expanse of shiny snirt front, and—alas!—a straw hat, and worse—a straw hat with the orange and black of Princeton. On his left arm he carried a Spring overcoat. His garb incongruous excited not a little comment during the evening, but when he started to leave, the wonderment was appalling. He had donned the overcoat, and about two feet of what Mayor P. Gleason of Long Island City calls a "pin tail" hung below it. The effect of the ill-mated coats and the lurid hat was ludicrous. "I could forgive the short overcoat," said a man who did not care who heard him. "I could forgive a man who wore a golf cap with a dress suit, but that hat—oh, that hat!"

***

She was with two young men, probably her city cousins, in a Columbus Avenue car, about One Hundredth Street.

"How far is it now to Wall Street?" she asked.

"About eight miles, I suppose," one of the young men replied.

"Why, there are stores all the way to town," she said. "How nice!"

***

They are still receiving calls at the Sub-Treasury Building, on Wall Street, for the one-dollar bills of the new issue of silver certificates. People of all classes, men, women, and children, call for them, but go away empty handed.

"We had $8,000 in the bills," said G. W. Marlor, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the Sub-Treasury; "but they did not las two hours after we opened the first morning we gave them out. There was a line formed half way around the room here. There were bankers, brokers, and the saloon keepers of the neighbornood, messenger boys and office boys. The largest number of bills we gave out to one person was 100. It was generally known that the bills were about ready to be issued at Washington. There were no women in the first crowd that came. The bills went so quickly that the news they were here did not have time to reach the women. A number of them have been here since."

There are a good many jokes about the new bills. Will H. Low's artistic design on the front shows the figure of a woman pointing out to the young boy whom she encircles with her arm something in the distant country. On the back of the bill are portraits of George and Martha Washington. "The bill shows," said a silver man, "history teaching the prosperity of the country on a silver basis, backed up by George Washington." "She is warning the youth of the desolation to come from a silver standard, even with the best of backing," said the gold man. It is said by experts that the fine work on the face of the new dollar will not wear satisfactorially, but with a little use will become blurred. It is odd that the error in spelling in the bill should have been made in the word tranquillity. It is certain that the error will cause a lack of tranquillity somewhere.


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Prices marked away down to make room for fall stock.

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A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER IV.

A short measure is a cheat.

1. A 30-inch yard is a cheat.
2. A 3-peck bushel is a cheat.
3. A 9-ounce pound is a cheat.
4. A 53-cent dollar is a cheat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

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THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times


# MAYOR GLEASON HAS NO FEAR.

### Says He Is a Citizen and that His Enemies Will Fall in Their Suit.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason was eating ice cream in Miller's Hotel, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES approached him and asked what he proposed to do in the case pending before Judge Benedict to prove that he is an American citizen and therefore is not illegally holding the office of Mayor.

"There is no suit against me, my boy," he said. "That is all newspaper talk. I am a citizen of the United States and have been for a good many years. These people wish I were not. They see they cannot down me in any other way and they have started off on this tack.

"I have got my own opinion of this thing. You know if a man has his own opinion and it is found that he is wrong the people are willing to forgive him. But if you are backed up by somebody else's opinion and it is found to be wrong people will not forgive you. Who is it that is making all this fuss? Why, it's a man who has a grievance. I paid his way to this country and gave him a place on the police force, and this is the way he shows his gratitude.

"They say the preachers are against me. Well, they always have something up here," and the Mayor pointed to the waistband of his shirt. "But wait until I know there is a suit against me, then I will make my defense."

## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Joseph Hempfl, thirty-six years old, and Lena Unger, twenty years old, the eloping couple who arrived Wednesday on the steamship Lahn from Bremen, and who were detained at the request of the German Consul General, were yesterday before the emmigration officials at Ellis Island. They will be deported.

—A new tugboat, built at the yards of J. S. Ellis & Co., Tottenville, S. I., for F. B. Dalzell & Co., was launched yesterday. She is 73 feet long, 17½ feet beam, and 7½ feet depth of hold. Her boilers and engines will be put in at Port Richmond, S. I.

—The condition of Michael Lehmaier, who was shot on Tuesday by his brother-in-law, was reported at the New-York Hospital last night as very serious.

—Dr. J. A. Irwin of this city has started for a two months' holiday in Europe.

### Brooklyn.

—Bernard McElroy was discovered in the grocery store at 185 Richards Street yesterday morning by Patrolman Gill. He had obtained entrance by means of the scuttle, and had a quantity of goods packed ready to take away when discovered. He pleaded guilty and was held for the Grand Jury.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave the Meadow Club, which has property valued at $74,000, at Southampton, L. I., permission to issue first mortgage bonds for a loan of $35,000, to be used in making alterations. Judge Henry E. Howland of New-York is President of the club.

—Surrogate Abbott has decided that Emma J. Hudson was not the wife of James W. Page. Page died leaving an estate valued at $30,000, and Miss Hudson, after his death, claimed that she had been secretly married to him in Vermont in 1886.

—This is the last day on which liquor dealers in Brooklyn can get a United States Government license for $25. After to-day they will have to pay 50 per cent. additional and will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

—Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, yesterday filed with the Board of Elections the list of Republican election officials. The Democrats have until Saturday night to file their list.

—The Board of Assessors yesterday certified to the personal assessment rolls. The list shows that the personal assessments for 1896 are $27,536,036. This is an increase of $3,909,190 over last year.

—The tugboats Glen Ires and Restless have been seized in libel suits instituted by Devine Burtis, Jr., for repairs. The amounts are $249.55 and $190.

—A committee of citizens of the Twenty-eighth Ward called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to appoint ex-Alderman Droge an Assessor.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company after Saturday will carry passengers to Richmond Hill for 5 cents.

—Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue McKinney is confined to his home by illness.

### Long Island.

—The proposition made by Manager L. Cunliffe of the Garden City Company to the Hempstead Board of Assessors in regard to the settlement of the assessment on the company's property was accepted yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Assessors. Although it cost the town several thousand dollars to bring about the settlement, the taxpayers are benefited to the extent of about $15,000.

—Thieves succeeded in forcing an entrance to the residence of William C. Rosencranz in Hollis yesterday morning and stole silverware and other articles valued at several hundred dollars. They also took some bankbooks belonging to the firm with which Mr. Rosencranz is connected.

—Miss E. Marguerite Lindley of New-York, who is spending the Summer in her cottage at Point o' Woods, will give her lecture on "Hygienic Aspect of Bicycling and Ethics of Dress," at the Argyle Hotel, Babylon, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6.

—Mrs. Sarah M. Cowles of Patchogue was severely burned Wednesday night by a gasoline stove, which exploded when she attempted to start a fire in it. While it was all ablaze she threw it through a window.

### Westchester County.

—Picnics have been the regular thing along the Sound every pleasant day for a week past. Many of the pleasure parties come from the interior of Westchester County. They go to Glen Island, Hudson Park, New-Rochelle, or to the beaches in Rye. An organization called the Hoosier Kicking Club of White Plains amused the residents of Rye Village by marching through the streets yesterday on its way to a clambake on the Sound. Every island in the Sound is dotted with tents of campers.

—James W. Quintard is making elaborate improvements on his spacious grounds on the Boston Post Road, in the suburbs of Port Chester, on which he is about to build one of the handsomest country seats in Rye.

—The School Trustees of Mamaroneck and the High School Alumni Association are about to found a circulating library. The library will be in a room in the schoolhouse.

—Frank Richmond, son of George Richmond of Peekskill, is among the missing. He went away from home last Sunday morning, and has not been seen since.

### New-Rochelle.

—Complaints are being made against the town for leasing indiscriminately the Town Hall for dances and entertainments. Owners and proprietors of places of amusement find a great deal of fault, on the ground that their business is injured unjustly. The hall has been used for everything, from negro cakewalks to religious meetings. It is leased at prices varying from $5 to $10 an evening. It is alleged that liquor is sold at some of the entertainments, contrary to law.

—All the stages, car

Friday
July 31-1896

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## PASSED BOGUS DOLLARS

**GEORGE SANDS AND MRS. MARY O. KNAPP IDENTIFIED.**

**Witnesses Testified to the Manner in Which the Woman Made Small Purchases and Received Good Money for Change, and Chief Bagg Repeated What He Said Was a Confession That the Man Made When He Was Arrested.**

George Sands, alias Dr. Clark, alias A. Johnson, alias Mr. Hall, who was arrested in this city July 5 for counterfeiting, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, in Jersey City, to jail in default of $15,000 bonds to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury at Trenton.

The examination of Sands was held in the Jersey City Police Court, at Police Headquarters, and was attended by Chief William P. Hazen of the United States Secret Service, Chief George Bagg of the Eastern Division, and Secret Service Agents Flynn and Esquerell. Capt. John Fanning of the Second Police Precinct, Hoboken, and Policeman John Meyers of the same precinct, who arrested Mrs. Mary O. Knapp, alias Jane Doe, the confederate of Sands; Deputy United States Marshal Haggerty, and Chief of Police Murphy were also present. United States District Attorney J. Kearney Rice represented the Government and State Senator William Daly appeared for Sands.

In order that the prisoners, Sands and Mrs. Knapp, should not communicate with each other in jail, Sands had been committed to the Newark jail, and Mrs. Knapp had been locked up in the jail in Jersey City. Mrs. Knapp was late in reaching the courtroom, and while the officials were waiting for her the seats were filled with witnesses whom she and Sands had victimized. Mrs. Knapp arrived at 11:15 o'clock A. M. She seemed perfectly self-possessed, and spoke only to Senator Daly. Secret Service Agent Esquerell was directed to sit between Sands and the woman, and to prevent them from conversing during the hearing.

Mrs. Annie Waddy, a boarding house keeper of 237 Warren Street, Jersey City, identified Mrs. Knapp and Sands.

"They came to my house June 29," she said, "and represented themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Hall. They said they had just arrived from the Catskills. They engaged a front alcove room for a week, and the man paid me $5 in quarters. While sweeping the room one day I saw two other piles of quarters on a bureau, but did not examine them to see whether they were good or not. The woman left the house three days after they came, and the man staid five days. I don't know why the woman left before the man."

Sands was identified by Mrs. Katie Schuetz, a hotel keeper of West and Duane Streets, this city.

"He took a room in my hotel," she said, "three weeks ago as Mr. Johnson. He paid me every night in quarters, and one day I gave him $70 in greenbacks for quarters and halves."

Mrs. Knapp was identified by John Carey, a grocer of 422 Washington Street, Hoboken.

"The woman came in my store," he said, "and bought a quarter of a pound of coffee. She gave my boy a one-dollar coin. It looked peculiar, and I took it and weighed it. It was light. I gave her the dollar back. She said she had no other money, and she left the coffee and crossed the street to Muller's drug store and got it changed there."

Hugo Muller, a druggist, corroborated the latter portion of Carey's testimony.

"The woman came in," he said, "and bought five two-cent stamps. She gave me a dollar, and I gave her 90 cents change. I afterward weighed the dollar, and discovered that it was counterfeit."

Mr. Muller identified the coin, which had been kept as an exhibit. He recognized it by marks which he had made on it. He had taken his seat when Senator Daly called him back.

"You identify the dollar?" asked Senator Daly.

"Yes."

"But you don't identify the woman?"

"I don't think I do," said Muller.

Senator Daly laughed. Mrs. Knapp smiled, and the secret service agents looked disgusted.

Mrs. Ruth Wood, an elderly woman, who keeps a dry goods store at 104 Washington Street, Hoboken, created some amusement by her replies to questions.

"The woman," she said, pointing to Mrs. Knapp, "bought a dozen pearl buttons for 10 cents in my store on July 1, and gave me a bad silver dollar. I didn't know it was bad until Policeman Meyers questioned me about it. I gave her 90 cents change."

Mrs. Wood identified the dollar which she received from Mrs. Knapp.

"I went with Meyers," she continued, "to see the woman, but she was in the Rogues' Gallery."

"You mean a photograph gallery," said Senator Daly. "You don't mean to say the photographer is a rogue?"

"The photographer may not be a rogue," said Mrs. Wood, "but he has rogues in his gallery."

Policeman John Meyers identified the dollar which Mrs. Wood said she received from Mrs. Knapp.

Mrs. Cuenin, a milliner of 526 Washington Street, Hoboken, also identified Mrs. Knapp as one who had swindled her.

"The woman came in my store July 1," she said, "and bought 25 cents' worth of goods. She paid me with a dollar piece, and I gave her 88 cents change."

Mrs. Cuenin identified the dollar, and then she added that she remembered Mrs. Knapp's hat.

"Never mind her hat," said Senator Daly. "Do you remember her face?"

"Yes."

Isaac Hilager, a tea and coffee dealer of 229 Washington Street, Hoboken, said Mrs. Knapp passed a bogus silver dollar on him in payment for a quarter of a pound of tea, and received 90 cents change in good money.

Secret Service Agent Esquerell identified Sands.

"My attention was called to Sands," he said, "about July 4 or 5, when I heard he was masquerading under the names of Dr. Clark and Johnson. Chief Bagg and I arrested him July 11 in Irving Place, near Fifteenth Street, New-York City, and he took us to his room, at 21 Irving Place. We searched the premises and found papers, a file, and gloves such as counterfeiters use, and in a little black bag twelve silver dollars. There was also a long white rag, soiled with shoeblacking, which had evidently been used to rub bogus coins on to make them look old. I have raided many counterfeiters' places and have invariably found similar rags."

Esquerell identified the coins found in Sands's apartment.

"Are the dollars you identified counterfeit?" asked Senator Daly.

"No."

"They are all good?"

"Yes."

"What did he say the rag was used for?"

"For polishing his shoes."

Mrs. Knapp looked at Sands with an amused smile and then broke into laughter, but checked herself quickly.

Chief William P. Hazen of the Secret Service testified that his business was to detect counterfeiters. He examined each of the silver dollars found in Sands's possession and declared that every one was genuine.

He then examined the coins which were passed by Mrs. Knapp upon the Hoboken and Jersey City witnesses and said they were spurious.

George Bagg, Chief of the Eastern Division of the Secret Service, then testified as to his knowledge of the prisoners.

"My attention was called to Jane Doe," he said, "on July 2, and to Johnson just afterward. I arrested Johnson with Agents Esquerell and Henry, in Irving Place. He went quietly with us to his rooms. He knew of 'Jane Doe's' arrest, because he had been to jail to see her, and he told us he knew all about her.

"We took him to the Oak Street Police Station, and then to my office in the Post Office Building, where he made a statement to me. He said that after the death of his sister, Nellie Clark, in Buffalo, he left his brother in charge of his doctor's office there and went with 'Jane Doe' to Chicago.

"In Chicago he was joined by her brother, and the three engaged rooms at 499 Wabash Avenue. That was in February, and the three engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coin. They made over 1,000 bogus silver dollars there, and the woman passed over 500 of them in Chicago.

"They then came East and went to the Catskill Mountains, where they remained two months, making trips to Albany and Troy to pass the bogus money. Then, on June 29, they arrived in Jersey City. Sands said that when he heard of Jane Doe's arrest he went to their rooms in Jersey City and took 200 bogus dollars away from the house, and, jumping on a ferryboat, threw the coin into the Hudson River."

Chief Bagg declared that the counterfeit coins passed by Mrs. Knapp, or "Jane Doe," were made from the molds which were taken from the good coin found in Sands's possession. He examined them with a microscope, and said the imperfections on the genuine dollars were reproduced on the bogus dollars.

Senator Daly cross-examined Chief Bagg, and wanted to know when and where Sands made the statement which he had repeated. Chief Bagg answered that Sands made it in his office, but did not sign it because he said he did not feel well. He said a stenographer made a typewritten copy of Sands's statement.

Senator Daly said the statement should have been produced in court.

Several other witnesses were examined who said Mrs. Knapp victimized them by means of bogus dollars, and at the conclusion of the hearing, on motion of United States District Attorney Rice, Sands was committed to jail in default of $15,000 bonds, and Mrs. Knapp was sent back to her cell. Senator Daly tried to have the case against Sands dismissed, because he said he had committed no offense in New-Jersey; if any crime had been committed by him it was committed in New-York. Commissioner Romaine, however, said he could not view the matter in that light.

It was reported that Mrs. Knapp had made a confession, but the Secret Service officers refused to affirm or deny the report.

## COMFORT FOR SICK SAILORS.

**Surgeon Gen. Tryon Devises a Cot for Use on Warships.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The latest contrivance of Surgeon General Tryon of the navy, who is continually working for the amelioration of the condition of our sailors, is a novel cot for the "sick bays" of warships, to replace the ordinary canvas hammocks that are so little adapted for the use of men in the long sieges of fevers common to many ports, and which are useless when operations have to be performed for gunshot wounds in time of battle, or fractures in time of peace.

The new cot is of iron, with a sensible mattress, and canvas sides, provided with numerous devices for the comfort of the occupant and convenience of the attendants. It may be swung from movable stanchions or moved to any deck. Adjustable tables and frames for raising the body and limbs are provided, and, altogether, nothing conceivable is omitted for the benefit of the sick sailor.

Secretary Herbert has directed these cots to be included in all the ships now under construction, and as rapidly as possible they will be placed on all naval vessels.

**Women's Bryan and Sewall Club.**

Fourteen middle-aged women looking cool and comfortable in Summer attire gathered in the law office of ex-State Senator John Gilmore Boyd, 41 Park Row, yesterday afternoon, and held the third meeting of the Women's Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club. The only business transacted was the adoption of resolutions declaring that no member should receive pay for any campaign work, and that no initiation fee or dues should be charged. The next meeting will be held Thursday, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street at 4 P. M.

**Reinstated in Stock Exchange.**

Howard K. Burras of the Wall Street brokerage firm of H. K. Burras & Co. made an assignment last December, thereby losing control of his seat in the Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member since 1876. The Governors of the Exchange have reinstated Mr. Burras with the full privileges of membership.

## KILLED A BOY BURGLAR

**PATROLMAN MEYERS MEANT TO AIM OVER HIS HEAD.**

**Learned After the Shot Took Effect that the Youth Was One Whom He Had Befriended—His Father a Barber in Oak Street Patronized by Many of the Oak Street Station Policemen—The Boy Broke into a Saloon.**

Patrolman Thomas R. Meyers of the Oak Street Police Station shot Frank Wollweber, seventeen years old, in the head in Franklin Square early yesterday morning, and the youth died from the wound soon after admission to the Hudson Street Hospital. The shooting was done while the policeman was in pursuit of young Wollweber, who with two companions had committed a burglary at the liquor store of Dennis Dunn, at Pearl and Oak Streets.

The father of the youth is Leonard J. Wollweber, who keeps a small barber's shop on the ground floor of the tenement house 10½ Oak Street, immediately opposite the police station. In his place many of the policemen of the Oak Street Station have been in the habit of getting shaved, and the barber was on friendly terms with most of them, but his particular friend was Patrolman Meyers.

Meyers has what is known as the "station house" post, on Oak Street, and the course of his patrol would pass Wollweber's barber shop at frequent intervals. In this way he had made the acquaintance of the family, and he knew very well the boy whom he shot. He, however, did not know that it was Frank whom he was pursuing yesterday morning, and it was not until the boy was lying unconscious and dying on the pavement that this knowledge came to him and utterly prostrated him.

Frank was wild, and had got into the habit of remaining out late at night. His father chastised him for his waywardness, and on more than one occasion Policeman Meyers saved him from severe punishment by his father. He had frequently remonstrated with the youth and warned him to be more obedient and dutiful to his parents.

Frank had been employed recently as a fly boy in the pressroom of a morning newspaper. He was not considered a bad boy as boys go in the Fourth Ward, but since he lost his employment about two weeks ago he had consorted with a rough set, which hung about the corner of Roosevelt and Oak Streets. He was warned not to associate with these roughs, but he paid no heed to the warning.

Sergt. Patrick McNally was standing on the steps of the station house at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he noticed Frank walking past the station house toward Pearl Street. He was walking rapidly, and as the Sergeant hailed him with "Hello! Frank; are you working?" Frank answered that he had lost his job. He did not stop or look up. There was a wake going on at the tenement house 7 Oak Street, next door to the station house, and the Sergeant supposed Frank was going to the wake. The youth did attend the wake, and it was there that he met the companions with whom he subsequently raided the corner liquor store.

All this time Patrolman Meyers was on patrol on the station house post. A woman rushed into the station house at about 4 o'clock and told Sergt. McNally that there was trouble in Peck Slip. Meyers was sent to see what was about. When he reached the scene peace had been restored, and Meyers returned to his post. When he turned the corner of Roosevelt Street into Oak Street he saw in the dim light three young men crawl out of the side window of Dunn's liquor store at 392 Pearl Street. This saloon had been robbed last Sunday night. The burglars at that time broke a pane of glass in the side window and unfastened the catch. The money drawer was broken open and $2.50 carried off. The broken pane had not been replaced, and, therefore, it was a temptation for the burglars to pay a second visit to the place. They were not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity, and the money drawer was robbed yesterday morning of $2.10. The young burglars were tumbling out of the window when the policeman saw them. He immediately started in pursuit. Before he could overhaul them the trio had separated. Two ran along Chestnut Street, the shortest street in the city, into Pearl Street. The third one, who wore a light-colored coat, and thereby was easily distinguishable, ran down Pearl Street. Meyers rapped for assistance at Pearl and Oak Streets, and then sprinted after the fugitive with the light coat. The latter was fleeter than the policeman, and gained Franklin Square, where he dodged among the trucks in the roadway and behind the elevated railroad pillars. He was evidently making for Cherry Hill, but was to cool and find his way through the narrow alleys and tenements which abound there. Fearing that the fugitive would escape, the policeman shouted to him to stop or he would shoot. The burglar paid no attention to the warning. The policeman raised his revolver, intending, as he says, to fire over the fugitive's head. The bullet struck him in the back of the head. He shrieked and fell forward on his face on the roadway. Patrolman Ahearn, who had joined in the pursuit, reached the prostrate youth before Meyers, and had turned him on his back with his face to the light by the time Meyers came up. One glance at the face of the unconscious youth told Meyers whom he had shot.

"My God!" he exclaimed; "that's Frank Wollweber, the barber's son."

He was utterly unnerved and when he reached the station house, whither he had gone to report the shooting and summon an ambulance, he was almost in a state of collapse, and could scarcely speak. An ambulance arrived in haste, and carried the unconscious youth to the Hudson Street Hospital. When his clothes were searched at the hospital, $2.10 in small change stolen from Dennis Dunn's money drawer were found in his pockets.

Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station made an investigation, and formally suspended Patrolman Meyers from duty. By direction of Acting Chief Cortright, he arraigned the policeman before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, and the Magistrate sent the prisoner to the Coroners' office. There he was remanded to the custody of Capt. Vredenburgh by Coroner Dobbs to await the holding of the inquest. He will be held at the station house.

Meyers has been a policeman thirteen years, and has an excellent record. There has been no charge made against him in the last ten years. He is known by his associates as mild-mannered and kind-hearted, and he is very popular. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that, although he realized he was in pursuit of a burglar, he did not intend to shoot the fugitive, but, unfortunately, did not aim high enough to miss him.

"The killing of this youth will be a great grief to me forever," he said, as his eyes filled with tears.

Detective Michael Galvin, who has lived in the Fourth Ward all his life, knew young Wollweber well. "Frank was always around with Meyers," said Galvin yesterday. "Whenever he had a falling out with his folks, and was driven from the house, he would drift about nights, and Meyers would pick him up and give him money for food and a bed. He would advise Frank, and tried to induce him to keep straight. They came to be great friends. Frank would rather stay out of bed any night when Meyers was on patrol and go with him over his post, than go home. Meyers never suspected him of being concerned in any of the burglaries committed in the neighborhood. It was mean of him to commit a burglary on Meyers's post, after Meyers had been such a friend to him. It was a mean trick, and Frank knew it, and that's why he ran away."

The parents of Frank are grief-stricken over the killing of their firstborn, but they do not speak with bitterness about the policeman's action. The body was taken to his home yesterday afternoon, and funeral services will be held to-morrow.

## TRANSFERS OF BATTERY OFFICERS.

**Arrangements for the New Class at the Artillery School.**

WASHINGTON, July 30.—For some weeks the War Department officials have been arranging for the new class at the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe. The order which announces this also makes many transfers among battery officers. The transfers are as follows:

First Artillery.—First Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, from Battery G to Light Battery E; First Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, from Light Battery E to Battery G; First Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, from Battery A to Light Battery E; First Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, from Battery F to Battery B; First Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, from Light Battery E to Battery A; First Lieut. John L. Hayden, from Battery B to Battery F; Second Lieut. William J. Snow, from Battery H to Battery F; Second Lieut. Frank W. Coe, from Battery F to Battery B; Second Lieut. James M. Williams, from Battery B to Battery H; Second Lieuts. Frank E. Harris and James A. Shipton are detailed for instruction at the school; Second Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard will be relieved from duty at the school, and, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will join his battery.

Second Artillery.—First Lieut. Charles F. Parker, from Battery I to Battery L; First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, from Battery L to Battery I; Second Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, from Battery I to Battery K; Second Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., from Battery K to Battery I; Second Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, from Light Battery A to Battery C; Second Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, from Battery C to Light Battery A; Second Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, from Light Battery F to Battery D; Second Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, from Battery D to Light Battery F; Second Lieuts. Horn and Lyon are detailed for instruction at the school.

Third Artillery.—First Lieut. Edward Davis, from Battery H to Battery K; First Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, from Light Battery F to Battery K; First Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, from Battery K to Battery M; First Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, from Battery K to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Henry C. Davis, from Light Battery F to Battery E; First Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, from Battery C to Battery B; First Lieut. John D. Barrette, from Battery M to Light Battery C; First Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, from Battery B to Battery G; First Lieut. John K. Cree, from Light Battery C to Battery B; First Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, from Battery E to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, from Battery B to Battery H; Second Lieut. John P. Hains, from Battery L to Light Battery F; Second Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., from Battery G to Battery G; Second Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, from Light Battery F to Battery L; Second Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, from Battery M to Battery I; Second Lieut. Kenneth Morton, from Battery I to Battery M; Second Lieut. George H. McManus, from Battery G to Battery B; Second Lieut. William S. McNair will be relieved from duty at the school and will join his proper battery. (G.)

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieut. Lewers H. Walker, from Light Battery F to Battery G; First Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, from Battery K to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, from Battery G to Battery K; First Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, from Battery D to Light Battery F; First Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, from Battery K to Battery D; First Lieut. John E. McMahon, from Battery D to Battery H; First Lieut. George F. Landers, from Light Battery F to Battery I; First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, from Battery H to Battery D; First Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, from Battery G to Battery K; Second Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., from Battery E to Battery C; Second Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, from Battery K to Battery D; Second Lieut. Robertson Honey, from Battery D to Battery K; Second Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, from Battery C to Battery E; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., will join his proper battery (H) for instruction at the school.

Those detailed for service at the school will report Sept. 1.

## A POLICEMAN NOT A VALET.

**Commissioner Andrews Rebukes Patrolman John Spencer.**

Patrolman John Spencer of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station was arraigned before Commissioner Andrews yesterday on charges made by Roundsman Tracy of the Central Office, who accused him of being absent from post and in the office of the New-York Yacht Club at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Spencer is detailed on the pier. He said in excuse that he was often called into the office to perform slight services for members of the yacht club.

"Complaint has been made," said the Commissioner, "that you act as a sort of valet to members of the New-York Yacht Club and neglect your police duties. You are not a servant to any member of the club. You are on the pier to attend to police duty."

**Help for Commissioner Woodruff.**

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has announced himself in favor of the candidacy of Park Commissioner Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor. He believes that all the Kings County delegates to the State Convention should work and vote for the young Park Commissioner.

## ALDERMAN KANE FREE

**NOT PROVED TO BE THE OWNER OF A POOLROOM.**

**Justice Ingram's Decision in the Case of the Men Arrested as a Result of Anthony Comstock's Raid of July 8 in Long Island City—Seven Must Stand Trial—Required to Furnish $2,000 Bail Each—Fate of Three Still Undecided.**

Mayor Gleason had made his morning rounds, the pigs and goats had been turned at large for the day, and the sun was pouring down on Long Island City yesterday morning when the men who were arrested in Anthony Comstock's raid on the poolrooms in that city July 8 gathered in Justice Ingram's courtroom to learn what disposition would be made of their cases. George Myers, who was alleged to have been the cashier and guiding spirit at the room on Gale Street, was dressed in a neat suit of black, and looked as though he were going to a funeral.

Alderman Richard E. Kane, who was charged with being the proprietor of the place, looked as though he did not care how things would go, and subsequent events proved that his confidence was not ill-assumed. The other defendants, who were described as "sheet writers," "blackboard men," and "cashiers," looked a trifle uneasy and nervous.

Justice Ingram drives a thriving business in petty cases, and it was late in the morning when he reached the poolroom cases. Meanwhile the defendants amused themselves by reading the tabulated reports of Wednesday's races and the "tips" on coming events. When their cases were reached, Lawyer Van Vechten made an eloquent plea for the discharge of Richard E. Kane on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to show that he was the proprietor of the saloon at 67 Gale Street, in the rear of which one of the poolrooms was situated.

Mr. Van Vechten maintained that there was not the slightest evidence to show that Mr. Kane was either the proprietor or lessee of the place; neither was there evidence to show that Mr. Kane kept a place with apparatus and paraphernalia for the registering of bets. The place was simply known as Kane's saloon, and Mr. Kane was seen in and about the saloon and poolroom. Mr. Van Vechten was willing to acknowledge that Mr. Kane had been seen drawing beer in the place, but held that he had a perfect right to do that, and that it did not prove that he was the proprietor of the place.

A motion was also made for the discharge of the seven other defendants. Lawyer Van Vechten said the detectives went to the rooms complained against, found men writing on blackboards, and heard other men calling out names. Then he said a pool was a common fund, of which the winner took all, and quoted Webster's definition of a bookmaker, holding that in order to make a book an entry must be made. In this case only slips of paper were used. Mr. Comstock had instructed the detectives to get a record, but the only one they got was the one they made themselves. As the law is directed against the recording and registering of bets, Mr. Van Vechten held that the detectives were the only ones who were guilty under the law. At any rate, they must be held as accomplices, he argued, and no person could be convicted upon their uncorroborated evidence. Numerous authorities were quoted to show that the detectives had aided and abetted the men who were charged in the complaint.

District Attorney Noble did not seem at all disturbed by the arguments put forth by the defendants' counsel. He said he had supposed his opponents would submit briefs without argument, but, since Mr. Van Vechten had talked, he felt that he ought to say a few words. Then he branched out on the question of accomplices, and quoted a case from the Iowa courts, where a detective had joined a band of horse thieves and had himself aided in committing that crime which in the West is regarded as punishable only by death on the nearest tree, but the Court held that he was not an accomplice, because no felonious intent had been shown. The District Attorney also used the same decisions quoted by Mr. Van Vechten, pointing out where the attorney for the defense had not read all of the decisions.

The District Attorney also called the Justice's attention to the fact that he was not sitting as a jury to convict, but simply as an examining Magistrate, to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence to show that a crime had been committed, and if there was probable cause to believe the defendants guilty. He argued that there was sufficient evidence in the way of a record when the cashier in the poolroom wrote the odds quoted in the blackboards upon the tickets purchased by the detectives. He said that the courts did not go by definitions in Webster's Dictionary, but upon decisions of the courts. Voluminous briefs were handed up by the counsel, and it was expected that there would be some delay, but the Justice had a surprise for them. He said he had looked into the matter thoroughly, and had given the evidence careful thought, and had decided to hold James Brown, George Myers, Henry Van Buren, William Smith, "Carley Lee," Charles Adams, and Michael Blake for the Grand Jury in $2,000 bail each.

The Justice said he could not see that sufficient evidence had been introduced to prove that Richard E. Kane was proprietor of the place on Gale Street, and he discharged that defendant. Alderman Kane looked pleased, but the other defendants were a trifle disconcerted. They had not expected a decision, and they were not prepared to furnish bail. They were held prisoners in the courtroom for several hours before the desired "friends" were found. But finally Henry J. Stanton, Michael English, John Devine, and Dietrich Schultz qualified as bondsmen, and they were released.

The examination of the cases against Thomas Brown, Michael Tuite, and Patrick J. Murphy was adjourned until Sept. 8.

## DEPOSITORIES FOR THE CITY.

**Question of Importers and Traders' Bank to be Considered To-morrow.**

The question of withdrawing the city's deposit from the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and placing it with the National City Bank, or some other institution, will be considered by the City Banking Commission to-morrow.

The members of the commission are the Mayor, the Controller, and the Chamberlain. Mayor Strong is absent, and John Jeroloman, Acting Mayor, will serve in his place. Controller Fitch will go to the Adirondacks this afternoon for a month's camp in the woods, and Deputy Controller Lyons will serve for him on the commission. The Chamberlain, Gen. Anson G. McCook, is the only member of the commission that will be present in person.

Mr. Jeroloman and Mr. Lyons seem in favor of withdrawing the city's deposit from the Importers and Traders' Bank. Gen. McCook's position is not definitely known.

Mr. Jeroloman said yesterday that Controller Fitch had given good reasons for taking away the deposit and placing it elsewhere, but that he would give the matter fuller consideration before saying definitely what he would do.

"I do not see why," said Mr. Jeroloman, "we cannot put our deposit with some bank that is willing to accommodate the city when it wants to borrow. I am sure that there are other banks that will be glad to accept the deposit with this understanding. The Importers and Traders' seems to think that because it pays the city interest on the deposit, it is not under any obligation to lend the city money when it is needed. I think we have a right to expect accommodation from our depositories. If Mr. Fitch's statement that there was so large an average balance at the Importers and Traders' is true, the city's deposit could not have been subject to such sudden reductions as the bank claims."

The meeting of the Banking Commission set for to-morrow is the regular quarterly meeting at which the city's depositories are selected, and the rate of interest paid to banks is determined.

## ARE OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER.

**Many Workingmen Found to Favor the Gold Standard.**

Interviews with workingmen engaged in the iron industry and others on the west side yesterday showed that a very large proportion is in favor of the single-gold standard and against free silver. Out of more than thirty men interviewed, only three declared themselves for free silver.

Among the men employed at Benjamin Fox's boiler and iron works, at 515 West Thirty-fourth Street, Patrick McGovern of 441 West Thirtieth Street said that he believed in maintaining the gold standard, and had no faith in free coinage of silver.

Patrick J. Monahan of 532 West Thirty-sixth Street, said: "I have always been a Democrat, and I think I'll vote the Democratic ticket this year; but I don't know whether I'll change my vote yet, as I'm somewhat afraid of free silver."

James Walker of 415 West Fortieth Street said: "I want sound money every time. I don't want any free silver."

John E. Flandreau of 504 West Thirty-fourth Street said: "I certainly shall vote for gold. I don't believe in free silver."

N. Fitzpatrick of 335 Tenth Avenue said: "I have not yet made up my mind what to do. I believe that two-thirds of the workingmen do not understand the question. As for myself, I don't think that free silver will do workingmen any good."

Robert Thompson of 189 Avenue C said: "I am a gold man, through and through. No free silver for me. I am for McKinley, but not for high tariff."

L. Hagan of 170 Cherry Street said: "I am for gold, as I don't believe that free silver will help workingmen."

At the works of the White Manufacturing Company, in Thirty-fourth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, Philip Caffrey of 503 West Thirty-seventh Street said: "I shall vote for gold. I don't see how free silver can help workingmen."

## TO SEPARATE THE CITY'S GARBAGE.

**Street Cleaning Department Notice—The Law to be Enforced.**

The Street Cleaning Department is determined to enforce the new regulation in reference to the separation of garbage. The department issued yesterday the following notice:

On Aug. 1 proximo, in conformity with a printed notice issued by the Health Department requiring that garbage (food wastes) must, under the provisions of Section 93 of the Sanitary Code, be placed in a receptacle by itself, and employes of the Department of Street Cleaning will not only refuse to remove garbage mixed with other matter, but will report violators of this law with a view to their immediate arrest.

The Health, Police, and Street Departments have united their forces to the end that garbage separation shall be enforced to the letter of the law, and card notices have been distributed to householders, housekeepers, and all who have an accumulation of garbage, so that ignorance of this requirement will not be accepted as an excuse.

All law-abiding citizens and those who have the interest of the city at heart are requested to render such aid as they can in bringing this separation to a successful issue as early as possible, and also in bringing to speedy trial all those who are in any way disposed to disregard the law on this subject.

For the information of all, garbage is described as consisting of discarded vegetables, vegetable tops, fruit and fruit skins, meat, breadstuffs, and all food waste, and this and nothing else should be put in the garbage receptacle.

**Passengers on the Germanic.**

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, from Queenstown and Liverpool, were the Rev. and Mrs. R. E. W. Besant, J. R. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Camp, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Dodge, Capt. Forwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Hillyer, the Rev. H. D. Lindsay, R. Paton, the Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Pond, Dr. N. M. Shaffer, J. T. Spaulding, Reginald Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, and the Rev. J. Fitzgerald.

## DREYFUS, KOHN & CO. FAIL

**THE LIABILITIES SAID TO BE ABOUT $400,000.**

**One of the Best-Known Houses in the Silk, Ribbon, and Millinery Trade—Some of the Capital of the Members of the Firm Tied Up in Other Concerns—Large Part of a Debt of About $1,000,000 Paid Off in the Last Six Months.**

Aaron Kohn and Moses G. Rosenblatt, who did a commission and importing business in silks, ribbons, velvets, millinery goods, and veilings at 35 Mercer Street, under the style of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Levi L. Gans and Oscar E. Rosenheim. Mrs. Ellen Dreyfus, Emanuel Springer of Philadelphia, and William Rothschild & Son were named as preferred creditors for $75,000.

The house is one of the best known in the trade. It was established in 1870 by Isaac E. Dreyfus and Mr. Kohn, with Gottlieb Rosenblatt as special partner. Mr. Dreyfus died in 1885, and Mr. Rosenblatt in the following year. The latter's son had been taken into the firm in the meantime, and the business was continued under the old name. The firm had an office in Lyons, France, and was also selling agent for the Paragon Silk Company of Paterson, N. J. The members of the firm are the principal stockholders in the silk company, Mr. Kohn being the President and Mr. Rosenblatt the Treasurer. It is said that there is now due the firm for advances on goods in this direction about $80,000.

The firm claimed a capital of $400,000 in February, 1895, but since then business has been poor, prices low, and competition very strong. Kurzman & Frankenheimer are the attorneys of record in the assignment, and Stern & Roshmore represent the assignees. Mr. Stern said yesterday that the liabilities are not yet known, but they are roughly estimated at between $350,000 and $400,000, with assets nominally the same.

The firm owed about $1,000,000 six months ago. About that time Mr. Kohn was taken ill, and was obliged to absent himself from business. Mr. Rosenblatt, although seriously crippled by the absence of the senior partner, struggled along and managed to pay off a large amount of the indebtedness, but the hard times of the last two years had their effect. The volume of business fell off considerably, expenses continued large, values depreciated, collections were slow, and recently the firm lost some of its best accounts. The firm had hoped to tide over its present difficulties with the assistance of friends, but a demand with the levy of an attachment for $50,000 on the firm's interest in the Paragon Silk Company in favor of Louis Behrens & Sons of Manchester, England. This claim might have been settled, but the firm thought that it would be best for all interested to make the assignment. The firm has considerable capital in outside concerns, which could not be made available in this emergency.

Isaac Fromme, attorney for H. O'Neill, entered judgment against the firm yesterday for $7,195.96.

Mr. Stern said that the majority of the creditors have displayed a feeling of kindness toward the firm, and he believes a good settlement will be made and the business resumed in a short time.

## WORK OF BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**Superintendent Constable Makes a Comparison of Records.**

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

I take pleasure in submitting to the public the following statement comparing the work done by the Department of Buildings during the first six months of this year with the work done in the first six months of the year of 1894, which year was the last of the previous administration.

| | 1894. | 1896. | Increase over 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plans for buildings acted upon..... | 2,473 | 3,845 | 1,372 |
| Examinations made of iron and steel..No | record | 90,946 | ---- |
| Unsafe buildings reported ..... | 694 | 1,991 | 1,297 |
| Notices issued..... | 7,279 | 27,426 | 20,147 |
| Inspections of passenger elevators... | 1,639 | 2,960 | 1,321 |
| Unsafe buildings made safe or taken down. | 603 | 1,577 | 974 |
| Defective passenger elevators reported.. | 54 | 757 | 703 |
| Defective passenger elevators made safe on notice from department ..... | 49 | 671 | 622 |
| Cases disposed of by attorney ..... | 1,767 | 2,817 | 1,050 |
| Money collected by attorney ..... | $2,383.55 | $11,643.75 | $9,260.20 |

"As no record was kept of the examinations made of iron and steel previous to my administration," Superintendent Constable says, "it is impossible to state specifically the increase in the number of such examinations. But I know as a matter of fact that it has been very large, and the result has been a very great improvement in the quality of cast iron used in this city."

**Closing Up a Lloyds Company.**

The underwriters of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds have changed their method of winding up the affairs of this insurance company. The misfortunes of Whipple & Co., the attorneys of this and other Lloyds companies, were related in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on July 28. A circular signed by twenty of the underwriters of the New-York and Chicago Lloyds was then published. It denied the liability of the subscribers on any policy issued by Whipple & Co., while it recognized such policies by canceling them. By a circular dated July 29, and signed by John T. Fenton, attorney for the underwriters, a policyholder is informed that such underwriters "desire" to cancel his policy and give five days' notice, "as per terms and conditions" of his policy—those of the Standard policy.

# The Shearers' Wages.

**By Owen Hall.**

**Author of "A Track of a Storm."**

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SYNOPSIS.

Jack, a recent arrival at the store or station of an Australian farm, is commissioned by the manager to carry the shearers' wages, some £1,300, to Maroona, ninety-five miles away. He wishes to take a revolver, but is told that it is not necessary. On his second day's journey he is followed by a stranger, who summons him to halt. Jack spurs on his horse, which is, however, shot by the stranger. Jack is thrown and loses consciousness. On recovering he finds that he has been robbed of the money. A member of the mounted police and a native scout have found him. They revive him, and together they follow the trail of the robber, which is tracked by the scout. They come upon him at his hut in the bush. The officer demands his surrender. The robber replies by shooting the officer's horse and riding off, although his own horse is wounded. The trail is taken up again, the party camping at night.

PART IV.

I was relieved at last, and even then I thought I should never get to sleep. Again and again I started from a half doze, feeling as if an eye were gleaming at me out of the darkness, or a stealthy footstep were creeping up behind me through the trees. I must have fallen asleep at last, however, and once asleep I must have slept soundly. It was with a start and a shiver that I woke at last. It was cold. The first gray light of dawn was stealing mistily through the foliage overhead and the uncertain light from the fire still flickered and gleamed on the nearest trees and on something white that lay in heaps in various directions. I rubbed my eyes and stared round me in puzzled wonder. It was snow. The Sergeant rested against a tree, his arms folded, his head bent forward, evidently asleep, while Jacky sat crouched together close to the red embers. His chin was resting on his drawn-up knees, but his eyes gleamed, keen and bright in the firelight. My legs were stiff, but I managed to rise and take a few steps to convince myself that the white heaps I had seen were actually snow—the first I had seen since leaving England. It was snow, sure enough, and it had fallen heavily. Wherever the branches and leaves had thinned overhead it had come down in great, soft drifts, and looking up I could see that they clung in fleecy masses to the larger branches which bent beneath the unaccustomed weight. I looked round in dismay. The grisly light from the snow mingled with the gray light of the dawn and made the forest arcades seem more hopeless than even the darkness had done. By whatever instinct Jacky had been able to track the man we were in pursuit of it must be at fault now. I looked at him and his eye met mine, but he seemed only to crouch the closer.

The Sergeant awoke with

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## STOCK SPECULATION RESUMING NORMAL CONDITIONS.

**Dullness and Firmness Except in a Few Specialties Which Advanced Sharply—The London Settlement Completed Without Serious Trouble—Outlook for St. Paul—Manhattan Lower on an Expected Poor Showing for June Quarter.**

THURSDAY—P. M.

The market narrowed considerably to-day and there were indications that it was drifting back to the condition of dullness prevailing previous to the recent disturbances caused by the political situation. The total transactions amounted to only 168,451 shares, of which 61,444 were done in Sugar and 27,525 in St. Paul. Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, and Wheeling and Lake Erie were the only other stocks in which the trading exceeded 5,000 shares, and in none of these did the total reach 9,000 shares.

There was an entire absence of influential news. The final day of the London settlement passed off without disturbance, and the markets there were all better. In the early trading here prices advanced, but dullness ensued, during which the tendency was downward. Late in the day, on covering by the bears, there was a rally which left the majority of active issues fractionally higher than yesterday. Sugar was the feature of the day. It opened anywhere between 102 and 102⅛, held steady for a time, and then declined to 101½. From that point it advanced to 103⅝, and closed at that price, a net gain of 2¼ points. The strength was attributed to the covering of short contracts by a leading operator. St. Paul moved within 1⅛ points and ended ¼ up, at 68¾. President Miller was in the city to-day, and in an interview said that crop conditions in the territory of the company indicated satisfactory results. He added that the condition of the road was good, but that the company was not planning any important expenditures pending the result of the November election. Manhattan sold down to 87¼, but closed at 88¾, a net loss of only ⅝. A rumor was current that the June quarterly statement would make a poor showing. The Grangers finished with fractional advances.

Foreign exchange sales were advanced, but the incident attracted no attention, confidence in the ability of the pool to control the situation being complete. There was $150,000 gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada. The wheat market was heavy, the September option in Chicago closing 1c lower than yesterday. There was no feature in the money market.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,394,485; balances, $3,874,898; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $17,968.

Money on call in London, 1½@⅝ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 11,000 ounces at 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date | $50,471,598 |
| Imports for same period | 19,719,994 |
| Net exports | $30,751,604 |
| Net export to date, 1895 | 13,732,176 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 68,276,745 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 57,687,797 |

### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and steady. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88 for sixty days, and ½c higher, at $4.89½, for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

### RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 1 |
| At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 1¼ |
| Canada Southern 1st | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio con. 5s | 2 |
| Kan. Pac. con., t. r. | 1 |
| N. Y., O. & W. 5s | 5 |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brook. Un. Gas 5s | 1 |
| C., R. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s | 1 |
| Den. & R. G. 4s | 2¼ |
| Louis. & N. gen. 6s | 1½ |
| Mex. Elev. 2d | 2⅜ |
| Mo. Pac. con. 6s | 2 |
| Mob. & Ohio gen. | 1 |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 1 |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. | 2 |
| Nor. Pac. 3d coup. | 2¼ |
| Nor. Pac. col. tr. nts. | 2 |
| Or. Imp. con., t. r. | 2 |
| Or., St. L. & U. N. con., t. r. | 2⅜ |
| Reading 2d pf., inc. 2d pd. | 1½ |
| Rich. & Dan. 6s | 2 |
| St. P. & Omaha con. | 4½ |
| Wabash 2d | 2 |

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer. The fours, 1925, advanced ½, and the fours, 1907, registered, and fives, coupon, ¼. The sales were $20,000 fives, coupon, at 111, and $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 107½. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 106 | 107 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 107 | 108 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 112½ | 113 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 113½ | 114 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 110 | 111 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 111 | 112 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 104½ | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 103 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 100½ | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1936 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. |

In State securities, $2,000 South Carolina sixes, non-fundable, sold at 1.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 300 | Merchants' | 130 |
| American Ex. | 165 | Merchants' Ex. | 111 |
| Central National | 120 | Metropolis | 400 |
| Chase National | 100 | Mount Morris | 100 |
| Chemical | 4,000 | New-Amsterdam | 190 |
| City | 500 | New-York | 225 |
| Commerce | 198 | New-York County | 610 |
| Continental | 125 | Park | 250 |
| Fifth Avenue | 2,500 | Phenix | 100 |
| Fourth National | 100 | Seaboard National | 170 |
| Gallatin National | 283 | Second National | 425 |
| Hanover | 300 | State of New-York | 105 |
| Irving | 140 | Third National | 103 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | United States Nat. | 175 |
| Manhattan | 207 | West Side | 275 |
| Market & Fulton | 205 | Western National | 110 |
| Mechanics' | 180 | | |

There were sales of 20 shares of Merchants' at 134 and 5 Third National at 103.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Lincoln National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 1.

—Interest due on Aug. 1, on the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

—On account of the sinking fund payment due Oct. 1, certain bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company will be redeemed at the office of messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co. on that date, from which time interest will cease.

—Cuyler, Morgan & Co. will pay on and after Aug. 1 the coupons or dividends on Louisiana and Missouri River first mortgage bonds and guaranteed preferred stock and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago preferred stock.

—Coupons due Aug. 1 from the $700,000 first mortgage bonds of the Toledo Electric Street Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Blair & Co.

—Coupons due Aug. 1 from the Buffalo Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. will be paid on and after that date by Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The Twenty-third Ward Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Aug. 1.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. | 9 | 9½ | 20 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. | 88½ | 41½ | 25 |
| American Express | 108 | 108 | 108 | 100 | .. | 107 | 110 | 18 |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 102 | 103⅝ | 101½ | 103⅛ | +2¼ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ | 61,444 |
| American Tobacco | 87¾ | 88½ | 87 | 88½ | +1¼ | 88¼ | 88½ | 4,600 |
| Am. T. & S. F. all in. paid | 11½ | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ | .. | 11⅜ | 11¾ | 3,261 |
| Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅞ | 16¼ | .. | 16¼ | 16½ | 200 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 15⅜ | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ | 15⅝ | 16 | 2,850 |
| *Bay State Gas | 16¾ | 17⅜ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ | 15 | 18 | 565 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas | 78½ | 81 | 78½ | 81 | +2¼ | 80 | 82 | 565 |
| *Brooklyn R. T. | 20 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20⅝ | + ⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 869 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 100 |
| Chicago & Alton | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | .. | 148 | 153 | 3 |
| Chicago Gt. W. | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ | 5⅞ | 7⅜ | 100 |
| Chicago Gas | 51½ | 53 | 50⅞ | 52⅜ | +1⅞ | 52⅜ | 53 | 2,975 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 64½ | 64½ | 63⅝ | 64½ | + ⅜ | 64½ | 64⅝ | 8,700 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 94¼ | 94¼ | 93¼ | 94 | + ¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 1,453 |
| C., M. & St. Paul | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 67¼ | 68¼ | + ¼ | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 27,525 |
| C., M. & St. Paul pf | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | +1 | 122½ | 123 | 100 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 55½ | 55½ | 54 | 55½ | + ⅜ | 55½ | 55⅝ | 4,085 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis | 23 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | +1 | 23½ | 24 | 520 |
| Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | —1 | 39 | 41 | 200 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | .. | .. | 164 | 10 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | 930 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. | 14½ | 15 | 100 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | .. | 141 | 143 | 200 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 120 | 120 | 118 | 119½ | .. | 118 | 120 | 38 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 147 | 148 | 147 | 148 | .. | 148 | 149 | 55 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41 | 41 | — ½ | 41¼ | 41¾ | 600 |
| Dist. & C. F., all in. paid | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | .. | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | 1,900 |
| General Electric | 23½ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ | 23 | 23½ | 510 |
| Iowa Central pf | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. | 21½ | 23 | 10 |
| Laclede Gas | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18½ | — ½ | 18½ | 19 | 720 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 14¾ | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | .. | 14½ | 15 | 565 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | .. | 62¼ | 63 | 25 |
| Lake Shore | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | +1 | 141 | 143 | 229 |
| Long Island | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | .. | 69 | 71 | 10 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 44½ | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44⅜ | + ½ | 44⅜ | 44½ | 6,160 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chicago | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅜ | 5½ | 6½ | 250 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf | 13¼ | 13¾ | 12¾ | 13 | — ⅜ | 13 | 14 | 500 |
| Manhattan Con | 90 | 90 | 87¼ | 88¾ | — ⅝ | 88½ | 89 | 7,205 |
| Metropolitan Traction | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ½ | 89¾ | 90 | 110 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | +3 | 37 | 40 | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19⅜ | + ⅛ | 19¼ | 19½ | 650 |
| Missouri Pacific | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | — ¼ | 17 | 17⅜ | 1,215 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 81½ | 82¼ | 80¼ | 81½ | .. | 80 | 82 | 14 |
| National Linseed Oil | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. | 14 | 15½ | 300 |
| New-Jersey Central | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ¼ | 91¼ | 91¾ | 287 |
| New-York Central | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. | 91 | 91¾ | 282 |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. | 7 | 8 | 300 |
| N. Y., Sus. & Western pf | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ½ | 18 | 19 | 400 |
| Northern Pacific, 2d in. paid | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅜ | 5⅝ | 6 | 100 |
| Nor. Pacific pf., 2d in. paid | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | .. | .. | 11⅞ | 8 |
| Ontario & Western | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 720 |
| Pacific Mail | 18½ | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | — ⅛ | 18 | 18¼ | 1,200 |
| Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 3,620 |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | +2 | 145 | 148 | 300 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +1 | 7¾ | 9 | 122 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. | 33 | 34½ | 200 |
| Southern Pacific | 18¼ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ | 18¼ | 19 | 440 |
| Southern Railway | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ | 7¼ | 7½ | 410 |
| Southern Railway pf | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 1,451 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 15¾ | 16½ | — ⅜ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 2,055 |
| Texas Pacific | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. | 6 | 6½ | 5 |
| Union Pacific | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 | .. | 5⅞ | 6 | 500 |
| U. S. Cordage | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 200 |
| U. S. Cordage pf | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅜ | 6¾ | 7 | 405 |
| U. S. Cordage gtd | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅜ | 13½ | 14 | 100 |
| United States Leather pf | 47½ | 48 | 46¾ | 47½ | + ⅝ | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 1,980 |
| United States Rubber | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ | 15 | 15⅞ | 300 |
| United States Rubber pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. | 70 | 71 | 100 |
| Wabash pf | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 960 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 78½ | 78¾ | 77¾ | 78¼ | + ⅜ | 78¼ | 78⅜ | 2,822 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6,165 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅛ | 23 | 23¾ | 265 |
| Total | | | | | | | | 168,451 |

*Unlisted.

### Silver.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion certificates | 69¼ | 69½ | 69¼ | 69¼ | .. | 69 | 69¼ | 11,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horn Silver | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| Iron Silver | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | | 300 |

### Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atch, T & S F gen 4s | 72½ | Minn & St L Con 5s | 97 |
| 4,000 | 72 | 5,000 | 97½ |
| 500 | 72¾ | 5,000 | 95 |
| 8,000 | 72¾ | Nat St'ch M Co 1st | |
| 500 | 72¾ | 1,000 | 95 |
| 7,000 | 72¼ | N Y Cent 1st Coup | |
| 16,000 | 72½ | 3,000 | 114⅝ |
| 5,000 | 72¾ | 1,000 | 115 |
| 4,000 | 72¾ | N Y, Chic & St L 4s | |
| 16,000 | 72 | 1,000 | 102¾ |
| Atch, T & S F Adjustment 4s | | N Y, Ont & W Cons 5s | |
| 5,000 | 32 | 1,000 | 105 |
| 2,000 | 31⅞ | N Y, Ontario & W'n | |
| 8,000 | 32 | Refunding 4s | |
| 22,000 | 31⅞ | 5,000 | 82 |
| 2,000 | 31¾ | N Y, Sus & W'n G M | |
| 25,000 | 32 | 1,000 | 61 |
| 10,000 | 32¼ | North Pac 3d Coup Tr | |
| 1,000 | 32 | Co ctfs, Assented | |
| 1,000 | 32½ | 5,000 | 59 |
| 2,000 | 32¼ | Nor Pacific Con 5s Tr | |
| 2,000 | 32¼ | Co ctfs, Assented | |
| 14,000 | 32½ | 10,000 | 40 |
| Broadw'y & Seventh Av | | 5,000 | 40⅝ |
| 1st cons 5s | | 25,000 | 40½ |
| 2,000 | 115 | 1,000 | 40¼ |
| Brookln Un Gas 5s | | 5,000 | 40¼ |
| 5,000 | 101 | 10,000 | 40½ |
| Bklyn W & W Co 5s | | 10,000 | 40¼ |
| 1,000 | 98 | Nor Pac Col Tst Nts | |
| Bur, C R & N 1st | | J P M & Co ctfs | |
| 2,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 82½ |
| Canada So 1st Gtd | | Nor Pac Terml 1st | |
| 10,000 | 106 | 1,000 | 100 |
| Canada South'n 2d | | Nor R'y of Cal 5s | |
| 2,000 | 100 | 8,000 | 92 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s | | Ohio Southern 1st | |
| 2,000 | 68¼ | 2,000 | 75 |
| 2,000 | 68½ | Oreg Imp Co Con 5s | |
| Ches & Ohio con 5s | | Trust Co ctfs | |
| 5,000 | 102 | 1,000 | 7½ |
| Ches & O 1st, Series A | | 5,000 | 7 |
| 1,000 | 119 | Oreg Short Line 6s | |
| Chic, Bur & N 5s | | Trust Co ctfs | |
| 15,000 | 102½ | 25,000 | 104⅜ |
| Chic, Bur & Quincy, | | Oreg S L & U N Con | |
| Iowa Div 4s | | Trust Co ctfs | |
| 2,000 | 93 | 5,000 | 56½ |
| Chicago & Erie 1st | | Phil'a & Reading 3d | |
| 4,000 | 103 | Pref Inc Trust Co | |
| Chic & N W Ext 4s | | ctfs, 2d instlmt paid | |
| 5,000 | 99½ | 20,000 | 13 |
| Chic, R I & P Ext 5s | | 10,000 | 14 |
| 8,000 | 93⅞ | 10,000 | 14⅜ |
| 8,000 | 96 | 3d Pref Inc Trust | |
| C, St. P, M & O Cons | | Co ctfs, 2d in- | |
| 1,000 | 117 | stlmt paid | |
| Col, H Val & Tol 5s | | 3,000 | 13 |
| 1,000 | 83 | 18,000 | 12½ |
| Denv & Rio G'de 4s | | 1,000 | 13 |
| 8,000 | 87 | Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Tr | |
| 8,000 | 86 | Co ctfs, Assented | |
| 7,000 | 85½ | 5,000 | 72½ |
| Det, Mac & Mar L G | | Rica & Danv'e 6s | |
| 5,000 | 15 | 1,000 | 114 |
| Dul & Iron R'ge 1st | | St Paul, M & M 2d | |
| 3,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 119 |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga | | San An & Ar P 4s | |
| Cons Gold 5s | | 3,000 | 50 |
| 5,000 | 100 | So Pac N Mex 1st | |
| Ft W'th & D C 1st | | 10,000 | 102 |
| Trust Co ctfs | | Southn Ry 1st 5s | |
| 10,000 | 49 | 10,000 | 80½ |
| Gal, Har'g & S'n An | | 2,000 | 80½ |
| Mex & Pac 1st 5s | | 3,000 | 81 |
| 12,000 | 90½ | 1,000 | 80¾ |
| Ind, Dec & Wn 1st | | 7,000 | 81 |
| 3,000 | 97½ | Tex & Pac 1st 5s | |
| Intern'l & Gt N 1st | | 2,000 | 78 |
| 5,000 | 114 | 2,000 | 77¾ |
| Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s | | Tex & Pac 2d Inc | |
| 5,000 | 89 | 5,000 | 15⅞ |
| Kans Pac 1st Cons | | 20,000 | 16 |
| Trust Co ctfs | | 5,000 | 15¾ |
| 5,000 | 62 | 2,000 | 15½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | | 2,000 | 15¾ |
| Gen'l Mtge 6s | | U P, Denv & Gulf 1st | |
| 1,000 | 112½ | 10,000 | 28 |
| Metropol'n Elev 2d | | Wabash 1st 5s | |
| 10,000 | 103 | 1,000 | 101½ |
| Mich Cent Mtge 4s | | 2,000 | 102 |
| 1,000 | 105 | 8,000 | 102½ |
| 2,000 | 104 | Wabash 2d Mtge 5s | |
| 8,000 | 103½ | 1,000 | 73 |
| West Shore Gtd 4s | | 4,000 | 71 |
| 7,000 | 101½ | Wheeling & L E 5s | |
| 1,000 | 101⅛ | 1,000 | 71 |
| Registered | | 1,000 | 70 |
| 1,000 | 100 | W'n N Y & Penn 1st | |
| W'n N Y & Penn 1st | | 3,000 | 102¼ |
| 5,000 | 51⅜ | W'n N Y & Penn Gen | |
| W'n N Y & Penn Gen | | 5,000 | 38 |
| 1,000 | 51½ | West U Deb 6s, '75, | |
| Mo Pac 1st Con 6s | | Registered | |
| 12,000 | 78 | 10,000 | 105 |
| Mob & Ohio G M 4s | | | |
| 1,000 | 58 | | |
| Total sales | | | $746,000 |

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The market was largely a professional one. The bulls pushed prices up from 1 to 2 points, but failed to hold them. Both the Moores and insiders, working for the Yerkes securities, were obliged to take a considerable amount of stocks, which apparently they were not very willing to do. The rates charged for carrying are almost prohibitive—amounting to about 26 per cent. on West Chicago and New-York Biscuit, and about 30 per cent. on Diamond Match and North Chicago.

Bank clearings were $13,114,576. Money loaned at 5½@6 per cent. on call and 6@7 per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

| | Thurs-day. Bid. | Asked. | Wednes-day. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Strawboard | *30¼ | .. | 30 | .. |
| Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock | *54 | .. | 50 | .. |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt | 14¼ | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Chi. Brew & Malt. pf | *34 | .. | 34 | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. Co | 26 | .. | 26 | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. Co. pf | 42 | .. | 42 | 47 |
| Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L) | *1¾ | .. | *1¾ | .. |
| Chi. City Railway | *215 | .. | 214 | 217 |
| Chicago Telephone | .. | .. | 165 | 170 |
| Diamond M. of Ill | *222 | .. | *218½ | .. |
| Lake St. Elev. Ry | 20½ | .. | 19½ | .. |
| Metropolitan Elevated | *16 | .. | *16 | .. |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew | 12¼ | .. | 12 | .. |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf | 34 | .. | 34 | .. |
| New-York Biscuit | 92 | .. | 89¾ | .. |
| North Chi. Ry | *234½ | .. | 232⅜ | .. |
| National Railway | 100 | 107 | 109 | .. |
| Street's W. S. Car | *14 | .. | 13½ | .. |
| West Chicago St. R. R. | *104½ | .. | *103 | .. |
| Western Stone | *57 | .. | 57 | .. |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s | .. | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s | 99 | 00 | .. | 00 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. ext. 5s | .. | .. | 35 | 35 |
| Chi. City Ry. 4½s | 99½ | 100 | *99¼ | .. |
| Chi. Board of Trade 5s | 101½ | 102¼ | 101½ | .. |
| Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s | 86½ | 89 | 88 | 87 |
| Consumers' Gas L. 5s | .. | .. | 80 | .. |
| Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s | 60 | 75 | 72 | 74 |
| Metropolitan Elev. 5s | .. | .. | 64 | 66 |
| No. Chi. City R.R. 4½s | .. | 98¾ | .. | 98½ |
| W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s | *101¾ | .. | 101¾ | .. |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s | 98 | 99½ | 98 | .. |

*Sales.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. | 146 | 149 | Mich. Cent. | 02½ | 95 |
| Am. & Sus. | 170 | .. | M. & St. L. | 10 | 15 |
| A. & T. H. | 54 | 58 | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 62 | 67 |
| Am. Coal. | 115 | 118 | Minn. Iron | .. | 58 |
| *Am. S. R. pf. | 97½ | 98¾ | Mo., K. & T. | 9½ | 10 |
| Am. S. Mfg. | 5½ | 6½ | Mobile & O. | 18 | 20 |
| Am. Sp. mfg. 1st | 18 | 21 | *Nat. Lead | 18½ | 19¼ |
| Am. T. & C. | 89 | .. | N. S. 1st pf. | .. | 8 |
| Am. Tob. pf. | 95 | .. | N. S. 2d pf. | .. | 48 |
| Ann Arbor | 6 | 8 | New Cent. C. | 4 | 20 |
| A. Arud pf. | 19 | 22 | N. Y. & N. H. | 163 | 166 |
| At. & Pac. | ½ | ⅝ | N. Y. C. & St. L. | 10 | 13 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 3 | 8 | St. L. 1st pf. | 65 | 75 |
| B. & L. pf. | 102 | 106 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 20 | 25 |
| Brunsw'k Co. | ½ | ⅞ | Norfolk So. | .. | 70 |
| B., R. & P. | 10 | 18 | N. & W. 3d | .. | .. |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 55 | .. | in paid | 3½ | 5½ |
| B., C. R. & N. | .. | .. | N. & W. pf. | .. | .. |
| Can. So. | 68 | .. | 3d in. pd. | 9⅜ | 10½ |
| Canada So. | 43½ | 45 | North Am. | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Can. Pac. | 56 | 57½ | Ont. Mining | 11½ | 12 |
| C. F. & M. | .. | 8 | Or. I., as. pd. | .. | ½ |
| Cent. Pac. | 13 | 13½ | Ore. R. & N., ass't pd. | 10 | 18 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 40½ | 42 | Ore. S. L. & U. N., 3d as. paid | 6 | .. |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | 93 | 98 | Pac. Coast | 300 | 340 |
| Con. Coal & I. Dev. | .. | .. | Peo. & East | 4 | 6 |
| Col., H. V. & T. pf. | 56 | 64 | P., D. & E. | 1½ | 2 |
| Com. Cable. | 130 | .. | P., D. & E. pf. | 5 | 8 |
| Consol. Coal. | 31 | 36 | P. & W. pf. | .. | 15 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 6 | 8 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 11⅜ | 12½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 50 | 60 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 45 | 53 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 3¾ | 4 | P. F. W. & C. | .. | 162 |
| *D. S. S. & A. pf. | 6 | 10 | P. F. W. & C. pf. | .. | 3 |
| Ed. El. Ill. of Brk. | 90 | 93 | Q'silver | 1½ | 2 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 27 | 30 | Q'silver pf. | 13 | 15 |
| E. & T. H. pf. | 40 | 50 | Rens. & sar. | 174 | 180 |
| Erie | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | R., W. & O. | 110 | 116 |
| Erie 2d | 14 | 18 | St. L. S. W. | 3½ | 3½ |
| Gt. Nor. pf. | 109 | 112 | St. L. S. W. pf. | 15 | 22 |
| G. B. & W., L. P. | .. | ½ | St. P. & D. pf. | .. | .. |
| Homestake | 34 | .. | St. P. & O. pf. | .. | 125 |
| Ill. Cent. | 90½ | 92½ | St. P., M. & M. | 107 | 113 |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 6 | 7 | St. P. O. C. | 20 | 35 |
| Iowa Cen. | 2 | 3 | Tol. & O. C. pf. | 50 | 75 |
| Kan. & Mich. | 6½ | 8 | T. & O. C. pf. | .. | .. |
| K. & E. D. M. pf. | 10 | 12 | U. P., D. & G. | 1¾ | 2 |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 70 | 80 | U. S. Ex. | 40 | 42 |
| Man. Beach | 5 | 12 | *U. S. L'ther | 6½ | 6¾ |
| Md. Coal pf. | 40 | 60 | Wabash pf. | 13½ | 15 |
| Mex. Cent. | 7 | 8 | W. F. Ex. | 90 | 105 |
| Mex. N. ctfs. | ⅝ | 1½ | *W. U. Beef | 6⅝ | 8 |

*Unlisted.

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

#### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Oil & Ref. | 35 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 380 |
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 101½ | 103¼ | 101¼ | 103⅝ | 17,950 |
| Am. Tobacco | 87⅝ | 88¼ | 87 | 88¼ | 270 |
| Am. T. & S. F. | 11 | 11½ | 10¾ | 11¼ | 40 |
| Baltt. & Ohio | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 10 |
| Chicago Gas | 51⅝ | 52⅝ | 50⅜ | 52⅝ | 1,110 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 55¼ | 55¼ | 54⅜ | 55¼ | 1,400 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 64⅞ | 64½ | 63½ | 64½ | 2,610 |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | 68½ | 68½ | 67¾ | 68¼ | 15,720 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 20 |
| General Electric | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 20 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 44⅜ | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44⅜ | 1,130 |
| Manhattan | 89⅜ | 87¾ | 87¼ | 88¼ | 690 |
| Missouri Pacific | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 40 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 20 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16 | 16¼ | 60 |
| U. S. Leather pf. | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 46¼ | 46½ | 120 |
| Wabash pf. | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 90 |
| West. Union | 78 | 78¼ | 77⅝ | 78¼ | 440 |
| Wheel. & L. E. | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 20 |
| Total sales | | | | | 42,160 |

#### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. T. & S. F. adj. | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | $17,000 |
| Nor. Pac. con. | 40½ | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ | 27,000 |
| South. Ry. 5s | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 4,000 |
| Texas Pac. 2d | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 5,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $53,000 |

#### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. Juniata | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 200 |
| Brunswick | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | 5,100 |
| C. & Cripple C'k | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | 1,000 |
| Cholar | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 100 |
| Hale & Nor. | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 100 |
| Mt. Rosa | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 | 1,000 |
| Pharmacist | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | 300 |
| Total sales | | | | | 7,800 |

#### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. option | 59⅜ | 59⅝ | 58¼ | 58½ | 923,000 |

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Thurs-day. | Wednes-day. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .11 | .09 |
| Belcher | .40 | .37 

# FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

## BANKS.

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 85 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National**
291 Broadway.

## PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

**Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.**
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

**The State Trust Co.**
100 Broadway.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

**Northern Pacific Railroad Co.**

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

**Oregon Improvement Company.**

To the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders:

The committee appointed by the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders hereby request you to IMMEDIATELY withdraw your bonds from the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Under the arrangement made by us with the Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, you may do so ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, and as our negotiations with said committee are not yet consummated, and it has been impossible up to the present day to procure an extension of time beyond August 1st, it is IMPERATIVE, for the protection of your own interests, that you should withdraw your bonds ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST.

We will communicate further with bondholders as soon as arrangements are perfected for your protection.

H. AMY, Chairman.
No. 44 Wall St.

New-York, July 27, 1896.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
Counsel.

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co 5% Gold Bonds, due 1925.**

The Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. having announced that they will pay the coupons due on Aug. 1 of the above bonds, we are prepared to pay, on that date, the amount of such coupons to the holders of the respective trust receipts issued by us for bonds deposited under the agreement of April 10, 1896, upon presentation of such trust receipts at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

As the Receivership still continues, we shall retain the bonds deposited with us under the agreement above mentioned, in order that we may be enabled to continue to protect the interests of the bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**

**Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.**

23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## DIVIDENDS.

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Baltimore, July 27, 1896.**

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the coupons of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Pittsburg Division loan of 1885, due Aug. 1, 1896, that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.

JOHN K. CowEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank, on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall St., New-York, July 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, July 31, and reopen on Friday, Aug. 21, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 15th, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HANE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
90TH DIVIDEND.
New-York, July 28, 1896.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent., free of tax, was declared, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1896, FROM THE $700,000 first mortgage bonds of the TOLEDO ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the office of Blair & Co., New-York.

TOLEDO TRACTION COMPANY,
ALBION E. LANG, President.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.
Coupons on the above maturing August 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, July 29, 1896.

Dividend.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable August 1. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

# 180TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 30, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK,
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing August 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY.
New-York, July 31, 1896.

Interest due May 1, 1896, on the second mortgage bonds of this company will be paid Aug. 1, 1896, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 78, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

EHRMANN, BENJAMIN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Hannche Herrmann and Henry Ehrmann, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugo Cohn of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BENJAMIN EHRMANN, (sometimes called Benjamin Ehrman,) late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy21-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA ELIZA FORBES, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-1aw6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-1aw6mF

JUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB JUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY [illegible] GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-1aw6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, A. D. 1896.—Dated this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-1aw6mF

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Buckley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BUCKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. jy3-1aw6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. f7-1aw6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

LANE, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. LANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WILCOME G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Att'y for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES P. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-1aw6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. f28-1aw6mF

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-1aw6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

PEEL, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane Peel, Arthur Peel, James Peel, Ezekiel Peel, Thomas Peel, and Susanna Peel, send greeting:

Whereas, George McCaw of Mount Vernon, New-York, and Herbert M. Grisdale of the City of New-York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ROBERT PEEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. jy3-1aw6wF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator.

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURLAS, Administratrix. C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-1aw6mF

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Second Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New-York, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof to acquire certain real estate for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.—Matter of Jerome Park Reservoir.

Public notice is hereby given that the first separate report of James C. Bergen, John De Witt Warner, and Franklin Edson, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the third day of July, 1896, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1896.

Notice is further given that the said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, west ½ of 21, 22, east ½ of 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 94, 98, 99, 102, 105, 106, 111, 116, 118, 125, 131.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District or Department at the Court House in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.—Dated New-York, July 22nd, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City. jy24-1aw5wF

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

**IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE**
Announce it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and reach people who are able to purchase what you have to sell.
Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## GENERALLY LOWER MARKETS, WITH MODERATE SPECULATION.

**Free Unloading of Grain West and Here—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower and Quiet—Oats Easier and Dull—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee Lower and Active.**

There was only a moderate business in grain, and values were unsettled most of the day, on the irregular markets abroad and free realizing near the close by the West and local longs, with the latest sales showing a decline. Provisions were offered freely by packers and closed lower. Cotton was active and very unsettled, closing barely steady. Coffee was fairly active and lower with Europe.

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | Nominal. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | |
| Oats, No. 2, in elevator | 22¾@ 23 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 30½@ .. |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $2.90 @$3.40 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.20 @ 3.40 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 7 7-16@ .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 16 @ 20 |
| Pork, mess | 7.50 @ 8.25 |
| Lard, Western steam | 3.40 @ .. |
| Beef, family | 8.50 @ 9.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 15 @ .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 4⅝@ 4⅞ |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7 | 11⅞@ .. |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 6½@ 7 |
| Copper, lake | 10.75@11.00 |
| Lead | 2.90@ 2.95 |

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ¼c advance, on better cables, bullish crop news, firmer West, and local covering; declined ⅝@¾c on foreign selling and weaker late cables; rallying ¼c on local covering, and closing steady at ¼@⅝c decline, with a moderate trade. ....Spot was without demand and closed steady at ¼@⅜c decline....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 66,290 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 208,894 bushels; receipts, 88,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 182,304 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@⅜c on easier cables, bearish crop news, free receipts West, and lower Western markets, closing weak, with prevailing moderate....Spot was ¼c lower with options, but closed firm. Sales, 70,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 31½c, free on board, afloat; 28,000 bushels yellow at 32c, free on board, afloat, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms.... Receipts, 41,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 227,418 bushels....Clearances hence, 53,686 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 114,705 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed steady at unchanged prices, to ⅛c decline.... Spot were steady and unchanged, with a dull trade....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 30½c; No. 3 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; rejected white, 23@24c; track white, 25½@30c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 386,000 bushels; exports, 50,322 bushels.

### FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | @.. | 63⅝ |
| August | .... | @.. | 63⅝ |
| September | 835,000 | 63⅝@64⅛ | 63⅞ |
| October | 20,000 | 64⅛@65 | 64½ |
| December | 545,000 | 65 9-16@66⅜ | 65¾ |
| Total | 1,400,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | @.. | 30⅜ |
| September | 115,000 | 30 5-16@30½ | 30⅜ |
| October | 85,000 | 30⅜@31 | 30½ |
| Total | 200,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | @.. | 22¾ |
| September | 30,000 | 22½@22¾ | 22½ |
| October | .... | @.. | 22⅝ |
| Total | 30,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand moderate and prices generally unchanged and steady. Sales, 14,650 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents; 3,100 bbls clear, and 500 bbls extra, on private terms; 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.85; 2,400 bbls Winter patents at $3.70; 4,100 bbls straights at $3.25@$3.35, and 450 sacks Spring straights at $3.15....Arrivals, 7,188 bbls and 15,284 sacks; exports, 3,000 bbls and 990 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 4,140 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 79½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $2@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—No changes were apparent in the market. Business continued practically at a standstill, and neither the home trade or shippers showed a disposition to operate. No further particulars were obtainable as regards the transaction of 10,000 bbls made early in the week. Prime summer yellow was unchanged at 22½c bid and 23c asked; off grades, nothing was quoted nominally at 22½@23c. Crude oil was dull, with prime quoted nominally at 19@20c....LARD OIL was quiet at 39@40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was in slow demand; prices 1c lower at 32c for American; Calcutta unchanged at 52c.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West opened at an advance, with "shorts" buying to cover contracts, but later in the day free offering by packers caused all of the improvement to be lost, and for pork there was a decline of 5@10 points from last night's closing prices; lard and bacon were unchanged to 2½ points higher. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 15,000 head.

LARD—There was not much activity to the trading in the market at the West, and an early advance on buying by a few shorts to cover contracts was subsequently lost. July closed at 3.17½; September at 3.16@3.20c; closing at 3.15c bid; October at 3.20@3.25c, closing at 3.22½c bid; December at 3.32½@3.35c, closing at 3.32½c asked; January, 3.47½@3.52½c, closing at 3.47½c. Here the market was dull and unchanged. Cash at 3.40c nominal; tank at 3.07½c bid and 3.10c asked; city steam steady; sales, 90 tcs at 3@3.05c; refined was steady; Continent at 3.75c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, cakes, 3.65c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—The market at the West was quiet and the close was 5@10 points lower under selling by packer. July closed at $6.05; September at $6.07½@$6.22½c, closing at $6.12½ asked; October at $5.85@$5.95, closing at $5.90 asked; January at $6.80@$6.87½, closing at $6.80. Here there was an active export demand at steady prices; sales, 2,000 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$7.75 for old and $7.75 @$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The Western market opened at a slight advance, as "shorts" were buying to cover contracts, but late, under increased offerings, the improvement was lost; July closed at 3.15c nominal; September at 3.17½@3.25c, closing at 3.20c bid; October at 3.25@3.30c, closing at 3.25c bid; January at 3.37½@3.42½c, closing at 3.40c.

CUTMEATS—There was a quiet market for city meats, but prices were about steady; sales, 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12@10 lb average, at 5@5¼c.... Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Demand slow; prices unchanged.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@ $11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Business flat; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at lower prices....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4⅞c; 120 lb, 4⅞c; pigs, 5@5¼c....Receipts at the West, 38,995 head; last year, 32,913 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; 5@10c higher; $2.55@$3.35; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,150 head; active; $2.40@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,388 head; 5c higher; $2.80@$3.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 728 head; $2.60@$3.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $2.65@$3. Omaha—Receipts, 3,200 head; 5c higher; $2.65@$3.05.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 200 hhds at 3c, but we understand that part, if not all, was out-of-town make, and for city, melters were unchanged and steady at 3 1-16c; country was quiet, but steady, at 2¾@3c.

STEARINE—No changes were apparent in the market for oleostearine; buyers were asked to make bids of 4½c, but nothing better than 4 1-16c was named, consequently no business resulted. Lard stearine was nominal at 4¼@4½c.

## COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and 15@25 points lower, with free foreign offerings, and local realizing, while the foreign markets were lower; Havre steady at ⅛@1f decline, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices to ⅛ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and easier at 11½c for No. 7. Sales of 3,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 to 9 at 10c, cost and freight, and 1,400 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.... Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 9.85c; January, 250 bags at 9.10c; May, 1,000 bags at 9.05c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 10.60, 250 bags at 10.50c, 250 bags at 10.25c; September, 250 bags at 9.95c, 750 bags at 9.75c. 3,250 bags at 9.50c; October, 250 bags at 9.25c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.15c, 1,000 bags at 9.10c, 500 bags at 9.05c, 1,000 bags at 9c; February, 250 bags at 9.05c; March, 250 bags at 9.00c, 1,500 bags at 9.10c, 1,000 bags at 9.00c, 750 bags at 9c; April, 250 bags at 9c; May, 1,250 bags at 9c, 500 bags at 9.00c; June, 250 bags at 9c; total, 14,750 bags. December, 500 bags at 9.15c, March, 500 bags at 9.00c, sold together; September, 500 bags at 9.70c, December, 500 bags at 9c; total for day, 15,750 bags.... Closing Prices—January 9@9.05c; February, 9@ 9.05c; March, 9c; April, 8.95@9c; May, 8.90@ 8.95c; June, 8.90@8.95c; August, 10.05@10.15c; September, 9.65@9.70c; October, 9.20@9.25c; November, 9.05@9.15c; December, 9@9.05c.

## COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with prices advancing sharply on free buying for New-Orleans account, and later reacting on local realizing, closing barely steady at 2@3 points decline on old crop, and 3@5 points advance on new, with Liverpool 8½@5½ points up. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 57 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | Extremes.—High- est. | Low- est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 7.12@7.14 | 7.14 | 7.14 | 600 |
| August | 7.13@7.15 | 7.28 | 

# DEFENDS HIS TENEMENT

## MAX S. MEYER SEEKS TO RESTRAIN THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### He Denies that His Rear House at 83 Columbia Street Is Unfit to Live in and Does Not Want His Tenants Removed—Counsel for the Board Declares that Two Families Live in the Cellar, Which Has a Stagnant Pool of Water.

The owners of the rear tenements which the Board of Health ordered to be vacated have made another move in their efforts to defeat the action of the board.

Heretofore they have confined their efforts to attacking the constitutionality of the law in the case on the question of proper compensation for the condemned buildings. In the Supreme Court yesterday, however, before Justice Stover, an application was made for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Board of Health from ousting the tenants from one of the rear tenements which had been declared unfit for human habitation.

David Keane of Coudert Brothers made the motion on behalf of Max S. Meyer, the owner of the rear tenement at 83 Columbia Street. The Board of Health ordered this house to be vacated, on the ground that there was a nuisance on the premises; that the building was unfit for human habitation and could not be made fit, and that it was dangerous to life and detrimental to health. Mr. Keane said that the order to the tenants to leave was given without notice to the landlord; and, while he did not question the right of the board to evict where the fact of the unfitness of the house was proved, in the present case the dispute was on a question of facts, he denying that the house was unfit to live in, or that there was any nuisance on the premises.

Mr. Keane submitted affidavits from an expert builder and a plumber, saying that the house was a good one, and that there was plenty of light and air. According to the attorney, the rear tenement was only erected on 75 per cent. of the owner's lot. He said that the house was open on all four sides, and that there was not an illy lighted or ventilated room in the house. Reading the opinion of his expert, Mr. Keane brought out the fact from the affidavit that the cellar was occupied by two families, who lived, cooked, and slept there, and that there were no water closets in the house, the one in the yard being an old-fashioned school sink, which should be replaced by a better closet. The expert also said that no one should be allowed to live in the cellar. Mr. Keane contended that, if the closet was bad, it was the duty of the board to have it removed and a better one placed there; but not to order a whole house to be vacated on this ground and thus deprive a man of his rents.

"One of the causes on which this whole agitation is based," said Mr. Keane, "is the alleged enormous death rate in this class of houses. I have an affidavit here to show that in the last six years there has been but one death in that house."

Well, that might either prove the healthfulness of the neighborhood or the strong constitutions of the tenants," remarked Justice Stover. "The question is whether the Legislature has placed the power with the board to take action to vacate, or whether it lies with the court to determine."

Mr. Keane contended that, where there was a dispute as to the facts, and it could be shown that the building was a good one, the court should use its power to stop any arbitrary action on the part of any one.

Henry Steinert and Roger Foster, counsel for the Board of Health, said that their unbiased experts had found a bad state of affairs existing there. All the sixty tenants were compelled to use the filthy, old-fashioned sink closet, and two families lived in the cellar, which in one part had a stagnant pool of water, constantly menacing their health. There was a place where clothes were hung out, and which was distant from the other house only six feet. The tenants in both houses were compelled to breathe the air tainted by the dirty and wet clothes. In a word, Mr. Foster said, the place was not fit for a dog to live in.

Mr. Foster also quoted from a decision of the Court of Appeals, in which it was said: "The restraining force of a court of equity should rarely, in the absence of fraud or good faith, set itself above the discretion and judgment of administrative officers, to whom the law commits a decision, and this for the evident reason that a reversal of their judgment is but saying that the Court judges differently upon what has been intrusted to others' discretion, and simply confronts that opinion with its own."

Justice Stover reserved his decision.

# SKELETONS AT FORT WADSWORTH.

### Two Found Buried Beside a Pre-Revolutionary House.

A skeleton of a man and one of a child were found yesterday morning by workmen in the employ of the United States Government while preparing the works on which are to be erected the four ten-inch rifles at Fort Wadsworth. The bones were unearthed on the property just beyond the old fort. It was formerly known as Clifton Towers.

The house was built before the Revolution, and at one time was owned by Dwight Townsend. It passed into the hands of Joseph Alexandre of steamship fame, and was owned by him when the Government found it necessary to acquire the land to make it a part of the harbor defenses.

The bones were found close to the remains of the house, which has been torn down. They were about four feet underground, and were in an almost perfect state of preservation, but began to crumble as soon as exposed to the air. The skeletons were side by side. The smaller one appears to have been that of a child about six years old. The bones were put into a box, and are still at the fort, no Coroner having taken charge of them.

No one can be found who can throw any light on the matter. James McCaffrey, an old Scotchman who has lived more than thirty years in the neighborhood, says that about eighteen years ago there was a mysterious disappearance in the neighborhood, but is not able to recall the details or give any particulars. The bodies seemed to have been buried without coffins, as there was no decayed wood in the sand about them.

# ANNUAL ELECTION BY PRINTERS.

### S. B. Donnelly Again Chosen President of Typographical Union No. 6.

It was announced at the rooms of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday that at the annual election of the organization on Wednesday Samuel B. Donnelly was re-elected as President by a majority of 172, receiving 1,846 votes to 1,674 for James M. Duncan. William Ferguson was re-elected as Secretary, receiving 1,850 votes to 1,662 for Alexander Cook.

The following were declared elected as delegates to the International Convention, to be held in Colorado Springs next September: James J. Murphy, 2,490 votes; John Maxwell, 1,638; Eugene O'Rourke, 1,894, and Warren C. Browne, 1,830.

It was said at the union rooms yesterday afternoon that the official result of the election for Vice President, Auditor, Sergeant at Arms, and Trustees would not be announced until to-day. William F. Smith is said to have been elected Vice President, and Thomas J. Robinson Sergeant at Arms.

### After Their Birch Beer.

From Chambers's Journal.

In Kamchatka the natives have called into action the sturdy birch. Its sap, which is procured, as in eucalyptus, by boring [illegible] the trunk, is converted, with the addition of hops and sugar, into beer, or by a [illegible] process, into wine. We are [illegible] which wine has an agreeable [illegible] very wholesome, also that that effervesces like champagne. It is [illegible] that during the siege of Hamburg [illegible] in 1814 almost all the birch [illegible] neighborhood were [illegible] and other semi-barbarians in the service, by being [illegible] for their

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

### Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Rooms.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased the five-story brick building and lot, 25 by 100, 112 Macdougal Street, from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for $15,500.

The property 43 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, with a five-story brick tenement, is reported sold by John Wood for $21,000.

John R. Ross has sold for Clara Jones, to L. S. Van Zandt, a plot 75 by 100, on the westerly side of Creston Avenue, about 227 feet north of King's Bridge Road. Mr. Van Zandt will erect thereon three villas.

Messrs. C. H. Diamond & Co. have leased the six-story building 86 Forsyth Street to K. Wilder, for fifteen years, at $3,500 per year.

Mr. James L. Wells sold at auction yesterday, at 111 Broadway, in foreclosure proceedings, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 27.4 by 90, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, to William H. Siegman, for $46,432, which was $2,250 above the incumbrance.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold, in foreclosure, the three four-story dwellings, on a plot 50 by 100.5, 126 to 130 East Seventy-first Street, to Patrick Donohue and others, plaintiffs, at $54,000, which was $11,360 less than the amount of the judgment.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co., brokers, have sold, for Mrs. Florence A. Foster, a private dwelling, Indiana limestone, 311 Riverside Drive, 22 by 60 by 100 feet, for about $60,000.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold to the plaintiff, Anthony K. Royce, the two-story dwelling and lot, 22.29 by 99.78, on the north side of East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 72 feet east of Webster Avenue, for $3,200.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Appleton L. Clark, referee, 158 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,702.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, Lorillard Street, Lot 175, map of Andrew Findlay, 54.5 by 200.6 by 54.5 by 210, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,790.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventh Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, plans for eight five-story brick flats, by Burns & Regan of 292 Lenox Avenue, owners; cost, $180,000.

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, plans for a one-story brick toilet room, &c., by the New-York Juvenile Asylum, owner; cost, $1,500.

Twenty-fifth Street, 108 and 110 West, by J. H. Drerr of 348 West Fifteenth Street, owner, alterations to the three-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $45.

Twenty-third Street, 222, by the estate of Martha Macdonald of Belleville, N. J., owner, alterations to a ten-story brick apartment hotel; cost, $300.

Centre Street, 138 and 140, by George Schlegel of 138 Centre Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick store, &c.; cost, $200.

Spring Street, 278, by Morris Finn of Hotel Balmoral, owner, alterations to a three-story and attic brick restaurant; cost, $2,200.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, by William Smith and others, 442 Eighth Avenue, owners, alterations to a four-story brick and stone hotel and dwelling; cost, $30.

First Avenue, 1,508, by August Oesting, owner, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, 435, by estate of Abram Ives, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Avenue A, 84, by Astor estate of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

Tenth Avenue, 652, by James McClellahan of 481 Eighth Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

Madison Street, 154, by Joseph Kahn of 2,003 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick and stone tenement and store; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fifty-ninth Street, by Helen Boetzke of Bensonhurst, N. Y., owner; Benjamin Gomprecht, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, 495 and 497, by Augustus Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Butler Brothers, lessees, alterations to an eight-story brick, stone, and terra-cotta store; cost, $1,400.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 30.

80TH ST, 67 East; Joanna Ritterband to Frank Ritterband ..... $1

98TH ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 26.3x100.9; William G. Davies, referee, to Katharine Elias ..... 16,550

2D AV, e s, 100.11 ft n of 120th St, 50x80; Max C. Baum and wife to Mary J. de Bussy ..... 10

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 34.11 x irregular; Cornelia K. Averill to Rosina Vollhart ..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Charles Riley to Frank W. Gilbert ..... 1

142D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Marian E. Moore to Elise Lotze. 10

132D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.6 x99.11; William McReynolds to Isaac J. Cohn ..... 10

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 75 ft n of centre line of 159th St, if extended, 25.5x irregular; Arthur L. Smith and wife to Clement C. Speiden, Jr..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 75 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 26.4x irregular; same to Edward Q. Payne..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 35 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 28.6x irregular; same to Charles B. Merger..... 1

LOT 51, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Simon M. Prowler.. 1,050

LOT 18, same map; same to Samuel and Morris Mencher ..... 825

LOT 33, same map; same to Andrew S. Wright ..... 900

LOTS 51 and 52, same map; same to Martin Gilmartin and wife..... 2,150

DIVISION ST, 197 and 208 Broadway; George R. Smith to Annie A. Smith, and others ..... 1

MONROE ST, 96; Charles D. Olmdorf, referee, to Louis Perlstein..... 6,300

CHAMBERS ST, 173 and 175; George R. Smith to Annie A. Smith, and others.... 1

22D ST, n s, 212.6 ft w of 8th Av, 21.10x98.9; John Delahunty, referee, to Julius B. Fox ..... 15,800

22D ST, 313 West; same to same..... 26,500

9TH AV, 803; Dandolph Guggenheimer and wife to Robert H. Martin ..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Jessie Clark to Jesse C. McBride ..... 6,750

LOTS 147 and 150, to 152, map of Section A of Tyse estate; Henry J. Karbach to Peter A. Hatting..... 10

LOT 404; same map; same to same..... 10

76TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 50x102.2; James A. O'Brien to Frederick Tetrau. 1

66TH ST, 432 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Rixstina Rausch..... 14,425

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Plots 6, map of William O. Giles; Frances H. Dreyer to John F. Dreyer ..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 71 ft s of Dawson St, 23.05; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Louis Tancredi and wife..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s s, Lot 95, map of East Tremont; Tremont Investment Company to John W. Popp..... 2,400

165TH ST, n s, 58.2 ft w of Forest Av, 19.6x88; George Trembger and wife to Ferdinand Hilderbrandt and wife.... 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Pasquale D'Auria..... 1,500

129TH, 122 East; Mary A. Macdonald to William S. Denmark..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 80x85; Simon Adler and wife to Jacob Bloom ..... 52,000

LENOX AV, e s, 99.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x85; James King to Sophia Schneider. 1

2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; William J. Denmark and wife to Mary A. Macdonald..... 11,300

122D ST, 223 East; Elizabeth Bayly to James A. Boylan ..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 945; Marcus Nathan and wife to George Grolz ..... 100

8TH AV, 2,216; Henrietta Harris to Isaac Marks ..... 1

FRENCH BOULEVARD or Public Drive, w s, 130.8 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 49.6x49.9x40.11x70.3; Arthur L. Smith and wife to Emma J. Fish..... 1

CULLENBELL AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 18.8x100; Patrick J. Owens and wife to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1

EAGLE AV, n w s, 210 ft n e of land of Morrisania Branch, 75x120; William Simpson, Jr. and another, executors, &c., to Andrew Olsson..... 9,000

SAME PROPERTY; William Simpson, Jr., and others to same..... 1

JAY ST, 8 to 12; Denison P. Chesebro and others to Woodbury G. Langdon..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 283 and 285; Adolph Held and wife to Ernest E. W. Schneider.... 1

CARMINE ST, 7 and 9; Rosina Vollhart to Cornelia K. Averill..... 10

WOOSTER ST, 167; Jacob K. Lockman as executor to Elias Kempner..... 30,000

16TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 50x92; John C. Kluber and others to Lewis Hurst ..... 1

7TH AV, e s, 23 ft s of 19th St, 22.6x100; Minnie L. Mercer to William Sperb, Jr.. 16,300

LOTS 9 and 10, map of 62 lots, Mount Hope; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to George E. Schmid..... 1,400

LOT 54, same map; same to Bernard Carr ..... 1,050

LOTS 60 to 62, same map; same to R. R. Randell ..... 2,380

CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Jeremiah Ryan to John Kelly and wife ..... 4,300

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Nathalie Av, 168.9x99.6x171; Frank Lagar and wife to Joanah Ritterband.. 1

ST. OWEN PLACE, s s, Lots 46 and 47, map of South Vernon Park, 50x100; George W. Munger to Bernard F. Garland ..... 1,200

### Recorded Leases.

BALLANTINE, Jeannette, and others to Ernest Scheland and another; n e corner of 10th Av and 130th St, 5 years..... $3,750

BERNHARDT, Philip, to Henry Funk; indefinite lease, 5 years..... 900

MYERS, Theodore W., to John C. Ellis; 118 West 39th St, 3 8-12 years..... 2,000

RUSSO, John, to Nicola Yuzzolino; 73 Mulberry St, 4 years ..... 1,020

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to E. R. H. Fanning; 15 West 50th St, 21 years ..... 803

### Recorded Mortgages.

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Patrick J. Owens; e s of Cauldwell Av, 100 ft n of 161st St, 4 years ..... $5,000

SAME to same; same property, instalments ..... 1,500

CRENIN, Anna C., and Mary K. Hennessy to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Spring St, 62 ft e of Thompson St, 1 year..... 22,000

DUSSELDORF, Peter L., to John Braun; 132 West 26th St, 3 years..... 700

ELIAS, Katharina, to Charles Harnischfeger and wife; s s of 98th St, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year ..... 10,000

FARRELL, John, and wife to executors, &c., of David Stevenson; s s of 34th St, 145 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

FITZGERALD, Thomas, and wife to Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 253.1 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

FARLEY, John T., and wife to Thomas R. A. Hall and William Hall; s s of 72d St, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year ..... 10,000

HOUSTON, Helen, to Alexander Halliday; n s of 70th St, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years 9 ..... 4,000

HARENSCHEIDT, Annie, to Augustus Jacobsen; e s of Westchester Av, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 10,000

LEVY, Isaac, and wife to Magdalena Keck; e s of Brook Av, 24.11 ft n of 147th St, 1 year..... 3,000

MARTIN, Robert H., to Randolph Guggenheimer, trustee; w s of 9th Av, 22.6 ft e of 37th St, 3 years..... 13,000

MACDONNALD, Mary A., to William S. Denmark; e s of 2d Av, 40.11 ft n of 124th St, 3 months..... 250

LINDO, Joshua J., and wife to Henry Ruhlender; s s of 23d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av; also, n s of 22d St, 208.4 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,800

O'BRIEN, James A., to Les Petits Feres de Marie of St. Genis, Laval, France; n s of 76th St, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 10 years.. 25,000

OLSSON, Andrew, to the Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Eagle Av, 210 and 260 ft n of Morris Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) ..... 4,500

PERLSTEIN, Louis, and wife to the State Bank; s w corner of Monroe and Pelham Sts, 1 year..... 4,000

RUNK, Abby, to Josephine Cohen; s e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year..... 2,500

STONE, Margaret L. H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1,048 5th Av, 1 year.... 55,000

THE BLOCK LIGHTING AND POWER Company, No. 1, to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; n s centre line of 34th St and East River, lease, &c., and rights, privileges, &c, secures bonds, 20 years ..... 100,000

WEINBERG, Jacob, and wife to Charles Thomsen; 344 East 4th St, 1 year..... 1,000

COHN, Isaac J., to William McReynolds; s s of 132d St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year ..... 8,500

GILMARTIN, Martin, and wife to United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 53, map of sixty-two lots, Mount Hope, 3 years ..... 645

SAME to same; Lot 52, same map, 3 years ..... 645

JOHNSON, James, and wife to the Sun and Evening Sun Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; s s of St. George's Crescent, 355.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, installments..... 3,070

KEMPNER, Elias, to Jacob K. Lockman, executor of F. H. Groszo; 157 Wooster St, 2 years ..... 22,500

KEANE, John A., and wife to the Sun and Evening Sun Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; w s of Beekman Av, 25 ft n of Oak Terrace, installments ..... 3,427

LUGAR, Frank, to Richard B. Kelly; n corner of King's Bridge Road and Nathalie Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to Margaret McGahey; same property, 3 years ..... 2,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg and wives to Annie M. Hynard, executrix of H. C. Hynard; w s of Tinton Av, 294 ft s of 165th St, 3 years ..... 4,000

SAME to same, individually and guardian, &c.; w s of Tinton Av, 310.6 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 4,000

MEYER, Charles B., to Arthur L. Smith; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 35 ft n of 159th St, 3 years..... 550

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Ferdinand Kurzman; s s of 116th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years ..... 12,500

PROWLER, Simon M., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 51, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 3 years ..... 630

PETER, Emil, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Webster Av, Lot 30, map of W. E. M. Zborowski, 1 year..... 12,000

PAYNE, Edward Q., to Arthur L. Smith; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 55 ft n of 159th St, 3 years..... 550

RANDALL, Rufus R., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 60, 61, and 62, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 1,416

SCHULTZ, Louise, and husband to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 806 and 808 West 233d St and 219 10th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SPERB, William, Jr., to Lucretia S. Jones; e s of 7th Av, 23 ft s of 19th St, 3 years..... 14,000

SCHLUDWOHER, Frederick, and wife to C. C. Schildwachter; s s of 138th St, 127 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 7,625

SPEIDEN, Clement C., Jr., to Arthur L. Smith; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 75 ft n of 159th St, 3 years..... 525

THOMPSON, Harriet A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 39th St, 360 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

TANCREDI, Louis, and wife to the New-York Building-Loan Banking Company; w s of Prospect Av, 71 ft s of Dawson St, installments..... 9,333

TREMBERGER, George, and wife to John Lanzer; e s of Jackson Av, 88 ft n of 165th St, 4 months..... 1,447

VREELAND, Annie F., to Herman Mundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 2½ months..... 300

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $19,263

FAYE, James J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 15,136

GORSCH, Arthur, to Jacob Horowitz..... 750

HALL, Thomas R. A., and William H., to J. Pierpont Morgan..... 1

MULLER, Clemens, to Frederick Tetrau. 1,000

PROCHAZKA, George A., to John Prochazka ..... 1

PETRICEK, Frank, to John F. Meyer.... 520

ROSSBACK, Jacob, and others, executors of Joseph H. Rossbach, to Edward M. Burghard ..... 14,000

### Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, (proposed,) or Fort Washington Ridge Road, centre line, 329.3 ft n from south boundary line, estate of Lucius Chittenden, 114.8x803.8x115.2x288.9; Robert H. Coleman, trustee, against George D. Smith and others, amended, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOSTON AV and 164th St, s e corner, 53.9x98 x50x76.5; Edmund E. Murphy against Bernard H. Arnold, amended, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, being 145 and 147 West 34th St; Siemens & Halske Electric Company of America against Koster, Bial & Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

5TH AV and Clinton Place, 28.6x100; New-York Life Insurance Company against George Sanderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

75TH ST, n s, 228.4 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2; Catharine H. Ranney against Pauline Duis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

75TH ST, n s, 256.8 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

120TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 125x100.11; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Francis A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft s of 118th St, 29x100; Dimock & Finck Company against Kate Smith, owner and contractor ..... $228

143TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Martha J. Constant against Edwin E. White, owner and contractor..... 21

7TH AV, 271 and 273; John N. Dyer against Thomas J. Brennan, owner and contractor ..... 27

AMSTERDAM AV and 81st St, s w corner, 100x100; same against same..... 70

2D AV, 2,200; Max Ribeiglianz, (from Goodman, owner; David Pearlman, contractor ..... 273

WEST END AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 95th St, 133x100; John Wegmann against Sakarissen & Larsen, owners and contractors. 475

WESTERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 105th St, 104.5x120; same against Thomas J. Brennan, owner and contractor..... 716

8TH ST, e s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 20x97; Reinhardt Brothers against Gertrude Schoensigel, owner and contractor..... 153

WOOSTER ST, 105 to 111; Thomas Dwyer against Charles H. Fiske, owner and contractor ..... 2,968

8TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Samuel Quincy against William Nathan, owner; Jennie Graham, contractor ..... 484

161ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 50x100; Francis J. Kearney against J. W. Ogden, owner; Gannon & Chapman, contractors..... 27

### His Inference.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I was playin' with Micycle Kelly," the little boy began, when his wondering father interrupted him with "Whom?"

"Micycle Kelly," the little boy repeated. "You told me I mustn't say bike 'cause the right name was bicycle, and I guess the right name of Mike is Micycle."


### COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED COTTAGES.—Siasconset, Nantucket Island; $50 to $60; surf bathing; circulars. Underhill Downing Building.



### CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read,**

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

"TIMES ARE HARD." "MONEY SCARCE." "YES."

Then NOW is the time to buy.
I CAN SELL COTTAGES
at PRICES that will surprise you,
and on TERMS never before offered.
COME AND SEE ME
and you will be convinced.
F. B. ROSS, 150 B'way, N. Y.

### CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

105TH ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant six-room-and-bath flats; private halls; janitor's service; all improvements; $25 to $28; half block from cable; one front elevated; liberal rent allowance.

### HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished flat by two gentlemen, near Broadway, between 34th and 42d Sts.; state price. Address C. N. H., Box 211 Times.


### REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY against OWEN TOHER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14, 1851, by the Number 175, bounded and described as follows, namely: Southeasterly by Lorillard Street fifty-four feet five inches; northeasterly by Lot No. 174 about two hundred and nine feet six inches; northwesterly by a stone fence fifty-four feet five inches, and southwesterly by Lot No. 176 about two hundred and ten feet; be each and every of the said dimensions more or less. Together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down in said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map in common with the other part owners of the said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues, it being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense. Together also with the building or buildings upon said described premises erected.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1896.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy10-2aw3wF&Tu&Jy31

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINE B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. jy9-2aw3wTh&S&fjy31

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARTIN DISKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-six feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy22-2aw3wW&F&au13

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indrapura, (letters must be directed "per Indrapura.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship "La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for shipment by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 24, 1896.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.


**WHITE STAR LINE.**

Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 20, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River, foot Morgan St., Jersey City.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

**NETHERLANDS LINE**

for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:

S. S. WERKENDAM, Thurs., July 30, 10 A.M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., Aug. 1, 10 A.M.

First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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